

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Luke S Wasson Examiner #: 77895 Date: 6 Feb 2004
 Art Unit: 2177 Phone Number 305-5706 Serial Number: 09/668935
 Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: PX2/4041 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

 Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Data Management Apparatus of Switching System

Inventors (please provide full names): Ratsue Kojima, Yasuhiro Uchida, Munehiro Date,

Toshiyuki Akita

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 11/17/99

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

A database management system whereby
 when data is requested by an application, the database is queried,
 the address of the desired data is placed into a table, and a
 pointer to the record in the table is passed to the application,
 thus allowing the application direct access to the desired data
 thereafter without the need for the DBMS to re-execute the
 desired query.

STAFF USE ONLY

Type of Search

Vendors and cost where applicable

Searcher: Geoffrey ST. Leg NA Sequence (#) _____ STN _____
 Searcher Phone #: 308-7800 AA Sequence (#) _____ Dialog ☒
 Searcher Location: 4B30 Structure (#) _____ Questel/Orbit _____
 Date Searcher Picked Up: 2/10/04 Bibliographic ☒ Dr. Link _____
 Date Completed: 2/10/04 Litigation _____ Lexis/Nexis _____
 Searcher Prep & Review Time: 40 Fulltext ☒ Sequence Systems _____
 Clerical Prep Time: _____ Patent Family _____ WWW/Internet _____
 Online Time: 290 Other _____ Other (specify) _____



STIC Search Report

EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 113834

TO: Luke Wassum

Location:

Art Unit : 2177

Thursday, February 12, 2004

Case Serial Number: 09/668995

From: Geoffrey St. Leger

Location: EIC 2100

PK2-4B30

Phone: 308-7800

geoffrey.stleger@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Dear Examiner Wassum,

Attached please find the results of your search request for application 09/668995. I searched Dialog's foreign patent files, technical databases, product announcement files and general files.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Regards,

Geoffrey St. Leger
4B30/308-7800

File 8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2004/Feb W1
 (c) 2004 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
 File 35: Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2004/Jan
 (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
 File 202: Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2004/Jan 20
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 File 6: NTIS 1964-2004/Feb W2
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 (c) 2004 INIST/CNRS
 File 434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
 (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
 File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2004/Feb W2
 (c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info
 File 99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2004/Jan
 (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
 File 583: Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
 File 266: FEDRIP 2004/Dec
 Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res
 File 95: TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2004/Jan W4
 (c) 2004 FIZ TECHNIK

Set	Items	Description
S1	19508	AU=(KOJIMA, K? OR KOJIMA K? OR UCHIDA, Y? OR UCHIDA Y? OR - DATE, M? OR DATE M? OR AKITA, T? OR AKITA T?)
S2	0	S1 AND (POINTER OR ADDRESS) (10N)TABLE

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Oct(Updated 040202)

(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200410

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Feb W01

(c) 2004 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040205,UT=20040129

(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	11771	AU=(KOJIMA, K? OR KOJIMA K? OR UCHIDA, Y? OR UCHIDA Y? OR - DATE, M? OR DATE M? OR AKITA, T? OR AKITA T?)
S2	30	S1 AND (POINTER OR ADDRESS) (10N)TABLE
S3	14	S2 AND APPLICATION
S4	4	S3 AND IC=G06F
S5	2	PN=JP 2001142773
S6	5	S4:S5

6/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06915237 **Image available**
DATA MANAGEMENT DEVICE FOR EXCHANGE SYSTEM AND RECORDING MEDIUM

PUB. NO.: 2001-142773 A]
PUBLISHED: May 25, 2001 (20010525)
INVENTOR(s): KOJIMA KATSUE
UCHIDA YASUHIKO
DATE MUNEHIRO
AKITA TOSHIYUKI
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD
APP. NO.: 11-327483 [JP 99327483]
FILING: November 17, 1999 (19991117)
INT. CL. CLASS.: G06F-012/02

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide the data management device of an exchange system, by which data to be used is managed by an **application** program without giving influence to the execution of the **application** program.

SOLUTION: In the device, a pointer is lent, which is for reading specified data from a data area in accordance with a request from the **application** program. Pointer information corresponding to the **pointer** is kept in a lending **pointer table**. Specified data is read by using the **pointer** in the **application** program. When specified data area erased from the data area, it is reported to the **application** program that the pointer is invalid.

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6/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014089802 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-574016/ 200165
WPI Acc No: N01-428019

Data management apparatus for exchange system, generates pointer for reading specific data from data area, based on demand from application program

Patent Assignee: FUJITSU LTD (FUJIT)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2001142773	A	20010525	JP 99327483	A	19991117	200165 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99327483 A 19991117

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2001142773	A		32	G06F-012/02	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001142773 A

NOVELTY - A generation unit generates a pointer for reading specific data, based on demand from application program. The information about pointer is acquired from a pointer table (15) and accordingly specific data is read from the data area. If specific data are deleted from the data area, the relative pointer information is also deleted and information indicating the pointer as invalid pointer, is notified to the application program.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for recording medium storing data management program.

USE - For exchange system used in communication application.

ADVANTAGE - The data used by the application program is managed without affecting execution of application program.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of data management apparatus. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

Pointer table (15)

pp: 32 DwgNo 2/22

Title Terms: DATA; MANAGEMENT; APPARATUS; EXCHANGE; SYSTEM; GENERATE; POINT
; READ; SPECIFIC; DATA; DATA; AREA; BASED; DEMAND; APPLY; PROGRAM

Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/02

Segment: EPI

6/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01080420

Method of and apparatus for protecting data on storage medium and storage medium

Verfahren und Vorrichtung zum Schutz von Daten auf einem Speichermedium und Speichermedium

Methode et dispositif pour la protection de donnees sur un support de memoire et support de memoire

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJITSU LIMITED, (211463), 1-1, Kamikodanaka 4-chome, Nakahara-ku,
Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8588, (JP), (Applicant designated States:
all)

INVENTOR:

Kobayashi, Hiroyuki c/o Fujitsu Limited, 1-1, Kamikodanaka 4-chome,
Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8588, (JP)

Uchida, Yoshiaki c/o Fujitsu Limited, 1-1, Kamikodanaka 4-chome,
Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8588, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Seeger, Wolfgang, Dipl.-Phys. (11006), Georg-Hager-Strasse 40, 81369
Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 950941 A2 991020 (Basic)
EP 950941 A3 000906

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98121065 981105;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9868881 980318

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-001/00 ; G06F-012/14

ABSTRACT EP 950941 A2

Disclosed are a method and an apparatus for protecting data on a storage medium by encrypting the data to be recorded on the storage medium with a password. This method comprises a step of, generating, for changing key data on each memory unit by one password, the key data, thereafter encrypting the key data with the password and writing the encrypted data to the storage medium, and a step of encrypting the data with the key data and encrypted data to the storage medium. The method further comprises a step of reading the encrypted key data from the storage medium, a step of decoding the encrypted key data with the password, and a step of decoding the data on the storage medium with the decoded key data. The encryption is done by using the key data generated separately from the password, and it is therefore feasible to prevent the password from being analyzed by decoding a cipher text.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 159

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 000906 A2 International Patent Classification changed:
20000715

Application : 991020 A2 Published application without search report

Examination: 010523 A2 Date of request for examination: 20010220

Search Report: 000906 A3 Separate publication of the search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9942	796
SPEC A	(English)	9942	6320
Total word count - document A			7116
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			7116

6/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00289246

Vector processor suited for sorted vector data.

Vektorprozessor angepasst zum Sortieren von Vektordaten.

Processeur vectoriel adapte au tri des donnees vectorielles.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

HITACHI, LTD., (204141), 6, Kanda Surugadai 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
101, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;GB)

INVENTOR:

Kojima, Keiji, 1473-A-1-5, Jousuihon-cho, Kodaira-shi Tokyo, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Strehl, Schubel-Hopf, Groening (100941), Maximilianstrasse 54 Postfach 22
14 55, W-8000 Munchen 22, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 286125 A2 881012 (Basic)
EP 286125 A3 890315
EP 286125 B1 930804

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88105642 880408;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 8786846 870410

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-007/24 ; G06F-015/76

CITED PATENTS (EP A): EP 149213 A; EP 184828 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

idem

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE ACM;

ABSTRACT EP 286125 A2

Vector elements are compared with vector elements that precede the vector elements in synchronism with the supply of the vector elements to the arithmetic unit, and the operation to be effected for the individual vector elements is selected depending upon the compared results. Namely, a break is detected between the elements arranged in ascending order and the elements arranged in descending order that are subsequently read in parallel with the merging operation for the vector element read in the previous time, and the merging for the vector elements subsequently read is effected for either the ascending order elements or the descending order elements depending upon the detected result.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 112

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application : 881012 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Change: 890118 A2 Representative (change)

Search Report: 890315 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report

Examination: 891025 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
890828

Examination: 911002 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
910816

Grant: 930804 B1 Granted patent

Oppn None: 940727 B1 No opposition filed

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	981
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	851

CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	1099
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	6798
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			9729
Total word count - documents A + B			9729

6/5/5 (Item 1 from file: 349)
 DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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0559163 **Image available**
 AN INTEGRATED MULTIMEDIA SYSTEM
 SYSTEME MULTIMEDIA INTEGRE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

HITACHI LTD,
 EQUATOR TECHNOLOGIES INC,

Inventor(s):

BAKER David,
 BASOGLU Christopher,
 CUTLER Benjamin,
 DEELEY Richard,
 GERVASIO Gregorio,
 KAWAGUCHI Atsuo,
 KOJIMA Keiji ,
 LEE Woobin,
 MIYAZAKI Takeshi,
 MUNDKUR Yatin,
 NAIK Vinay,
 NISHIOKA Kiyokazu,
 NOJIRI Toru,
 O'DONNELL John,
 PADALKAR Sarang

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200022536 A1 20000420 (WO 0022536)
 Application: WO 99JP5659 19991014 (PCT/WO JP9905659)
 Priority Application: US 98172286 19981014

Designated States: JP KR AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
 CH

Main International Patent Class: G06F-013/10

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
 Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 29419

English Abstract

An integrated multimedia system has a multimedia processor disposed in an integrated circuit. The system comprises a first host processor system which is coupled to the multimedia processor. A second local processor is disposed within the multimedia processor which controls the operation of the multimedia processor. A data transfer switch is disposed within the multimedia processor and coupled to the second processor which transfers data to various modules of the multimedia processor. A fixed function unit is disposed within the multimedia processor, coupled to the second processor and the data transfer switch and configured to perform three dimensional graphic operations. A data streamer is coupled to the data transfer switch, and configured to schedule simultaneous data transfers among a plurality of modules disposed within the multimedia processor in accordance with the corresponding channel allocations. An interface unit is coupled to the data streamer and has a plurality of input/output (I/O) device driver units. A multiplexer is coupled to the interface unit and provides access between a selected number of I/O device driver units and external I/O devices via output pins. A plurality of external I/O devices are coupled to the multimedia processor.

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Oct(Updated 040202)

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200409

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent

Set	Items	Description
S1	74721	(ADDRESS OR LOCATION) (5W) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD OR OBJECT OR ENTRY OR ITEM OR FILE)
S2	5701	POINTER(5N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD OR OBJECT OR ENTRY OR ITEM OR FILE)
S3	15824	TABLE(10N) (ADDRESS OR ADDRESSES OR LOCATION? ? OR POINTER? ?)
S4	8187	POINT??? (10N) ADDRESS
S5	16355	(APPLICATION OR PROGRAM? ? OR SOFTWARE) (10N) (POINTER OR ADDRESS OR LOCATION)
S6	457	S1:S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7	33237	(APPLICATION OR PROGRAM? ? OR SOFTWARE) (5N) (RETRIEV? OR REQUEST? OR OBTAIN? OR FIND??? OR SEARCH??? OR QUERY??? OR QUERIE? ?)
S8	310	S3 AND S7
S9	110	S1:S2 AND S8
S10	92	S9 AND IC=G06F
S11	87	S10 NOT S6
S12	18	S11 AND IC=G06F-017
S13	69	S11 NOT S12
S14	147	S13 AND IC=G06F-013
S15	557	S13 NOT S14
S16	46213	REFERENCE(5N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD OR OBJECT OR ENTRY OR ITEM OR FILE)
S17	9	S8 AND S16
S18	4	S17 NOT (S6 OR S10)
S19	276429	(RETRIEV? OR REQUEST? OR OBTAIN? OR FIND??? OR SEARCH??? OR QUERY??? OR QUERIE? ?) (5N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD OR OBJECT OR ENTRY OR ITEM OR FILE)
S20	2206	S3 AND S19
S21	652	S1 AND S20 AND IC=G06F
S22	140	S2 AND S20 AND IC=G06F
S23	9599	(APPLICATION OR PROGRAM? ? OR SOFTWARE) (5N) S19
S24	46	(S1:S2 OR S16) AND S23 AND S3 AND IC=G06F
S25	5	S24 NOT (S6 OR S10 OR S18)

6/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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04408060 **Image available**
DYNAMIC COUPLING SYSTEM FOR PROGRAM

PUB. NO.: 06-051960 [JP 6051960 A]
PUBLISHED: February 25, 1994 (19940225)
INVENTOR(s): FURUKAWA HIDEAKI
APPLICANT(s): NEC SOFTWARE LTD [491061] (A Japanese Company or Corporation)
, JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 04-200752 [JP 92200752]
FILED: July 28, 1992 (19920728)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-009/06; G06F-009/40
JAPIO CLASS: 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1746, Vol. 18, No. 287, Pg. 67, May
31, 1994 (19940531)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To accelerate processing speed by performing the dynamic coupling of a program with an external call in repeat processing at high speed.

CONSTITUTION: When a program of execution format is converted to an execution program by an object conversion means 16 and it is developed on a primary storage device 18, the status storage area of the external call and the **pointer** area of the **record** of an external call managing **table** are provided at a developed execution program. A program control means 17 sets repeated processing status to 1 in the execution of a repeated processing start program, and develops a slave program on the primary storage device 18 in the execution of an external call **program**, and records an **address** developed by the slave **program** on the record of the external call managing table. Also, the external call status storage area is set to 1, and the **pointer** of the record is recorded on the **pointer** area of the **record**. When the execution of the slave **program** is completed and the external call **program** is executed again, the **record** is inspected from the **pointer**, and the **address** of the slave **program** can be obtained, then, the execution of the slave program is immediately executed.

6/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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04159419 **Image available**
NETWORK ADDRESS MANAGING DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 05-151119 [JP 5151119 A]
PUBLISHED: June 18, 1993 (19930618)
INVENTOR(s): INOUE KATSUMI
NIWA KANJI
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
NEC SOFTWARE LTD [491061] (A Japanese Company or Corporation)
, JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 03-312776 [JP 91312776]
FILED: November 27, 1991 (19911127)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-013/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1623, Vol. 17, No. 546, Pg. 59,
September 30, 1993 (19930930)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To effectively register the network resources regardless of the total number of registered resources.

CONSTITUTION: A base **table** 1 is provided together with the network **address pointer** groups 2.1-2.n which are **pointed** via the **table** 1, a

network address 4 consisting of (n) bytes showing the unique network resources in a host computer, and a network address forming means 3.1 which acquires the offset information from the groups 2.1-2.n and forms the address 4. Furthermore the device is provided with a network address developing means 3.2 which acquires the offset information from the address 4 and developer the information to the groups 2.1-2.n together with a network resource table 5 which is pointed through an n-th network address pointer list 2.n, and an application program 6 which as an access to the table 5 via the address 4.

6/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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03816224 **Image available**
ACCESS SYSTEM FOR REPETITIVE DATA STRUCTURE

PUB. NO.: 04-181324 [JP 4181324 A]
PUBLISHED: June 29, 1992 (19920629)
INVENTOR(s): MASAKI TORU
APPLICANT(s): NEC SOFTWARE LTD [491061] (A Japanese Company or Corporation)
, JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 02-309661 [JP 90309661]
FILED: November 15, 1990 (19901115)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-009/45
JAPIO CLASS: 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1437, Vol. 16, No. 500, Pg. 149,
October 15, 1992 (19921015)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To improve the processing efficiency by providing a pointer generating means which generates a pointer indicating the start address of structure data and a structure data access means which directly accesses structure data selected by using the pointer .
CONSTITUTION: The system consists of the pointer generating means 2 in a structure data selection processing part 1 which calculates the start address of the structure data according to repetitive data structure control information 8 when a structure data selection instruction 6 for repetitive data structure appears in the execution of an object program , a pointer control table 7 where the calculated start address of the structure data is set, and the structure data access means 4 which accesses the structure data selected according to the pointer control table 7. The pointer generating means 2 has an address calculation processing part 3 and the structure data access means 4 has an access processing part 5. Consequently, the processing efficiency of repetitive data structure access is improved.

6/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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03-220641 **Image available**
MAIN STORAGE INITIALIZING SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 03-220641 [JP 3220641 A]
PUBLISHED: September 27, 1991 (19910927)
INVENTOR(s): TATESHIMO TOSHIHIRO
APPLICANT(s): NEC SOFTWARE LTD [491061] (A Japanese Company or Corporation)
, JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 02-016875 [JP 9016875]
FILED: January 25, 1990 (19900125)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-012/02
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1291, Vol. 15, No. 507, Pg. 157,
December 20, 1991 (19911220)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To effectively use a main storage area by moving a capacity fixed **table** group by the change of values of all **pointers** included in a **pointer** group to change the boundary between hardware and **software** areas on the main storage.

CONSTITUTION: A capacity fixed data group 92 is moved by a means (required capacity buffer) 6 which reads out and holds the required capacity of a capacity variable data group 91 from a system constitution display means 1, a means 3 (variable data address register) 3 where the start **address** of the capacity variable **data** group 91 on a main storage 9 is held, a transfer source address holding means 4 where the start **address** of the capacity fixed **data** group 92 on the main storage 9 is held, and a transfer capacity holding means 5 where the capacity of the capacity fixed data group 92 is held, and the extent of degeneracy of the hardware area degenerated by this movement is calculated. Values of all **pointers** included in a **pointer** group 93 are changed by this extent, a **pointer address** holding means 7, and the transfer capacity holding means 5, and the boundary between the hardware area and the software area on a main storage 9 is changed by the extent of degeneracy. Thus, the main storage is effectively used.

6/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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03484139 **Image available**

ADDRESS CONVERSION DEVICE FOR DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 03-147039 [JP 3147039 A]

PUBLISHED: June 24, 1991 (19910624)

INVENTOR(s): UMENO HIDENORI

INOUE TARO

SAWAMOTO HIDEO

TANAKA TOSHIHARU

IKEGAYA HIROSHI

APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD [000510] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 01-282954 [JP 89282954]

FILED: November 01, 1989 (19891101)

INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-012/10

CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)

REMARK: Section: P, Section No. 1254, Vol. 15, No. 372, Pg. 165, September 19, 1991 (19910919)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To suppress the number of bits in a VM identifier for hardware in TLB to be small without using the stack of a VM identifier for **software** by storing the starting **point address** of a main storage area in an **address** conversion buffer (TLB) as a virtual computer (VM) identifier or an area identifier.

CONSTITUTION: A comparator 15 compares a content .alpha. transmitted from TLB 21 with the content .alpha. of a register SAR 10 including the starting **point address** of the area of VM which is traveling at present. A comparator 16 compares a content STO which TLB 21 reads with a segment **table** starting **point address** STO in the register STOR 12 of VM which is traveling at present. A comparator 17 compares a content LA which TLB 21 reads with LA in a logical address register LAR 13. The output of an AND gate 18 establishes PA being the content of a memory address register 19.

6/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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02329282 **Image available**

DIGITAL AUDIO DISK REPRODUCING DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 62-246182 [JP 62246182 A]
PUBLISHED: October 27, 1987 (19871027)
INVENTOR(s): YAMAGISHI KOJI
APPLICANT(s): PIONEER ELECTRONIC CORP [000501] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 61-090973 [JP 8690973]
FILED: April 18, 1986 (19860418)
INTL CLASS: [4] G11B-021/08; G11B-027/10
JAPIO CLASS: 42.5 (ELECTRONICS -- Equipment)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R002 (LASERS)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 690, Vol. 12, No. 123, Pg. 22, April 16, 1988 (19880416)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To quickly perform music **program** search, **program** arraying, or the like due to the **address** retrieval operation by providing a storage means where position data and mode data are stored and reading mode data corresponding to a target address from the storage means in response to an address retrieval command to set the mode.

CONSTITUTION: TOC (**table** of contents) including **address** **data** indicating the absolute time from the innermost periphery of a recording disk to the start of each music program and mode data indicating the recording mode of each music program is recorded in a read-in area placed in the innermost periphery of the disk. When a play command is issued, a processor reads TOC to write position data and mode data in a TOC memory 26 and starts the play operation with the start of a **program** area as the designated **address** position. When the **address** retrieval command is issued, the play operation is performed with the position, which is designated by data from an operating part, as the designated address position. That is, if the address retrieval command is issued when the spot light of a pickup 1 as the information detection point is placed at a **point** (a), the processor supplies data indicating the target **address** to a mode discriminating circuit 27.

6/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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01955847 **Image available**
PAGE CONTROL SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 61-169947 [JP 61169947 A]
PUBLISHED: July 31, 1986 (19860731)
INVENTOR(s): TANAKA SHOICHI
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD [000522] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 60-010083 [JP 8510083]
FILED: January 23, 1985 (19850123)
INTL CLASS: [4] G06F-012/02; G06F-012/08
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 528, Vol. 10, No. 380, Pg. 48, December 19, 1986 (19861219)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To end a program by detecting a page to which a required program is loaded when the program is registered at the check of a program registering table, and extracting the program from the 2nd blank page matrix.

CONSTITUTION: When a corresponding program name is detected at the scanning of the **program** registering **table** 25, an item **address** of a page control **table** 20 is detected by the **pointer** part 25 of the **item**. Since the **programs** to be loaded are stored in pages successively chained by the succeeding **item** addresses of a **pointer** part 30 started from the **item**, the loading status is regarded as ended status and the operation can be advanced to the succeeding control. Thus, the highly frequent

program may be stored in a main storage device with high probability without assigning its page to another program even at the end of the execution. When the program is stored under said status, it is unnecessary to reload the program and the program can be used as it is.

6/5/19 (Item 19 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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01400878 **Image available**
INFORMATION PROCESSING DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 59-112478 [JP 59112478 A]
PUBLISHED: June 28, 1984 (19840628)
INVENTOR(s): UCHIDA MITSUJIROU
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 57-221483 [JP 82221483]
FILED: December 17, 1982 (19821217)
INTL CLASS: [3] G11C-009/06; G06F-013/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 310, Vol. 08, No. 237, Pg. 78,
October 30, 1984 (19841030)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To switch easily an executing program by comparing both address pointers with regard to an address pointer table and an address pointer register, and rewriting an address converting descriptor stored in an address conversion table only in case when both of them do not coincide with each other.

CONSTITUTION: An address pointer of an executing program which is being processed at present is stored in an address pointer register 13. An address pointer read out of an address pointer table 12 by a data on a higher address bit line 10a is compared with the contents of the address pointer register 13 by a comparing circuit 14, and in case when both of them do not coincide with each other, a dissidence signal is sent to a descriptor requesting circuit 16 through a signal line 14b. In this way, the contents of the address pointer register 13 are sent out through a signal line 12a, and written in a storage position designated by a data on the upper address bit signal line 10a in the address pointer table 12.

6/5/21 (Item 21 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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01100484 **Image available**
ADDRESS CONVERTING SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 58-037884 [JP 58037884 A]
PUBLISHED: March 05, 1983 (19830305)
INVENTOR(s): MORISUE HIDEO
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 56-134958 [JP 81134958]
FILED: August 28, 1981 (19810828)
INTL CLASS: [3] G11C-009/06; G06F-013/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 199, Vol. 07, No. 121, Pg. 34, May
25, 1983 (19830525)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To reduce the load of a software program through a multiple correspondence, by defining again the logical address in case no corresponding address exists in a real storage table after providing a

redefinition **table** in addition to the real storage table.

CONSTITUTION: A hashing circuit 13, a hashing table 14, a real storage **table** 17, etc. has a access respectively based on a logical **address** 1. If no logical **address** page exists in the **table** 17 and the final **pointer** 25 designates an **entry** in a redefinition **table** 30 which is provided in addition to the table 17, the corresponding entry 31 of the table 30 has an access. When an agreement is obtained between the contents of a logical **address** 32 of the **entry** 31 and a page address part 12 of the **address** 1, the page **address** of the **table** 34 is set at the part 12 and then converted into a real address by the redefined logical address. Thus a virtual address system which is capable of performing a multiple corresponding is realized to reduce the load of a software program.

6/5/24 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014072549 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-556762/200162

XRPX Acc No: N01-413679

Virtual to physical address translation method for computer graphics uses page table entries of software controlled length and graphics address remapping table to define physical address

Patent Assignee: MICRON ELECTRONICS INC (MICR-N)

Inventor: PORTERFIELD A K

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6282625	B1	20010828	US 97882327	A	19970625	200162 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97882327 A 19970625

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6282625	B1	25	G06F-012/10	

Abstract (Basic): US 6282625 B1

NOVELTY - Virtual **address** page number (204) in range defined by graphics address remapping **table** (GART) (210) combined with GART base **address** (212) to form page **table entry** (PTE) **address** (214). PTE **address points** to PTE (208) in GART **table**. PTE **points** to physical page (216) which produces physical **address** (202) when combined with virtual **address** offset (206). PTE length **software** controlled.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - If computer has one, method may also use translation lookaside buffer (TLB) to determine physical address.

USE - For converting virtual addresses to physical addresses during graphics processing (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - Allows graphics to be stored, addressed and retrieved from main memory instead of from expensive buffer memory

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Drawing is a flow chart of the method.

Physical address (202)

Virtual page number (204)

Virtual address offset (206)

PTE (208)

GART (210)

GART base address (212)

PTE address (214)

Physical page (216)

pp; 25 DwgNo 5a/11

Title Terms: VIRTUAL; PHYSICAL; ADDRESS; TRANSLATION; METHOD; COMPUTER;

GRAPHIC; PAGE; TABLE; ENTER; SOFTWARE; CONTROL; LENGTH; GRAPHIC; ADDRESS;

TABLE; DEFINE; PHYSICAL; ADDRESS

IPC Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/10

Segment: EPI

6/5/30 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX
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012866091 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-037924/200003
XRPX Acc No: N00-028567

Data entry bit processing system for use in computer system
Patent Assignee: COMPAQ COMPUTER CORP (COPQ)
Inventor: ELLIOTT R C; HORAN R T; JONES P M; LESTER R A; SANTOS G N
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
US 5990914 A 19991123 US 97926425 A 19970909 200003 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97926425 A 19970909

Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 5990914 A 88 G06F-013/16

Abstract (Basic): US 5990914 A

NOVELTY - A graphic **address remapping table**, has entries with an **address pointer** to the byte **address** of the graphics **data** pages, whose reservation is determined using a present bit. When the reservation of the data page is determined, one of the interface logics perform the transaction to the system memory, else a system error signal is generated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A system processor executes software instructions and generates graphics data. Each storage byte of addressable memory space of a system memory has a unique **address**. **Software** instructions and graphics **data** are stored in the system memory and the graphics data is stored in the graphics data pages. An accelerated graphics port (AGP) processor generates video display data from the graphics data and is adapted for connection to a video monitor to display the video data. Interface logics are provided for connecting the system processor and the system memory mutually, the system processor and the system memory to the input output devices and to AGP processor. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) main memory pages reservation determining method;
- (b) chip logic chipset

USE - For processing data entry bits in graphics **address remapping table** used to remap non-contiguous physical memory pages into contiguous accelerated graphic port device address space.

ADVANTAGE - Allows a choice between accessing a marked invalid page of AGP physical memory by an AGP graphics controller and ignoring the invalid page error, or to generate a system error which may inturn generate a non-maskable interrupt which may cause the processor to crash. Enables to mark a GART table entry associated with a page of physical memory to indicate that the GART table entry has been reserved for AGP graphics use.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows schematic block diagram of computer system.

pp; 88 DwgNo 1/26

Title Terms: DATA; ENTER; BIT; PROCESS; SYSTEM; COMPUTER; SYSTEM
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/16
File Segment: EPI

6/5/31 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX
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012692646 **Image available**
WFI Acc No: 1999-498755/199942
XRPX Acc No: N99-371922

Program translating device - translates reference sentence into absolute instruction row, which designates reference range of object member using

relative address obtained from lead address, after updation

Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK (MATU)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 11212789	A	19990806	JP 989875	A	19980121	199942 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 989875 A 19980121

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lang	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11212789	A		26	G06F-009/44	

Abstract (Basic): JP 11212789 A

NOVELTY - An updating unit updates a lead **address** of an **object** as computed by a calculating unit. A translating unit (114) translates a reference sentence into an absolute instruction row which designates a reference range of other object member in source **program** using the relative **address** obtained from the lead **address**, after updation. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The number and size of data of the members of every class is indicated in a definition sentence. A calculator computes memory size of the object, obtained from each generated sentence, based on the inclusion of a virtual function in the class. Another calculator computes the lead address of the memory area corresponding to each generated object, based on the computed memory size of the object. A decision unit judges the inclusion of the virtual function in the member provided in the generated object. An instruction generating unit produces a write-in instruction which enables a **pointer** to indicate whether the **table** containing the distributed **address** of the virtual function is distributed suitably and the object address is judged along with the virtual function. The **data** size of the **table** reference **pointer** is added to the computed lead **address**, corresponding to the **object** using which the write-in instruction is generated. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the translation program.

USE - Program translating device.

ADVANTAGE - Avoids error due to superscription. Avoids trouble to device, even when memory capacity is low. Reduces code size of absolute instruction row. Avoids restoration of indirect pointer during translation of copying sentence of objects described by object oriented language. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the components of the program translating device. (114) Translating unit.

Dwg.1/26

Title Terms: PROGRAM; TRANSLATION; DEVICE; TRANSLATION; REFERENCE; SENTENCE ; ABSOLUTE; INSTRUCTION; ROW; DESIGNATED; REFERENCE; RANGE; OBJECT; MEMBER; RELATIVE; ADDRESS; OBTAIN; LEAD; ADDRESS; AFTER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/45

File Segment: EPI

6/5/36 (Item 14 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011674910

WPI Acc No: 1998-091819/199809

XREF Acc No: N98-073052

Branching control circuit for non-pipeline data processing system - has program counter unit that indicates address in memory to which instruction that should be executed is stored after address data value is chosen and forwarded to program counter

Patent Assignee: NEC IC MICROCOMPUTER SYSTEMS LTD (NIDE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 9319579	A	19971212	JP 96137159	A	19960530	199809 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 96137159 A 19960530

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 9319579	A		14	G06F-009/38	

Abstract (Basic): JP 9319579 A

The circuit has the first and the second address buffers which respectively store the **address data** before branching and after branching when an instruction is branched during execution. A branch data table unit stores a group of several branch data. A branch data controller is provided to forward the branch **address data** to each **address buffer** and branch **data table address pointer**.

An address comparator outputs an active **address concurrence** signal when the value in a program counter is matched with the branch **address data** value stored by the first address buffer, otherwise, a non-active address concurrence signal is output. When the address concurrence signal is active, the **address data** stored by the first **address buffer** are chosen and forwarded to the next **program counter**, otherwise, the data which incremented the value of the program counter is chosen and forwarded. A **program counter** unit indicates the **address** in the memory to which the instruction that should be executed is stored.

ADVANTAGE - Improves performance even if program is large scale. Shortens computer processing time and reduces work since program correction is unnecessary when using old large scale programs.

Dwg.0/0

File Forms: BRANCH; CONTROL; CIRCUIT; NON; PIPE; DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM; PROGRAM; COUNTER; UNIT; INDICATE; ADDRESS; MEMORY; INSTRUCTION; EXECUTE; STORAGE; AFTER; ADDRESS; DATA; VALUE; CHOICE; FORWARDING; PROGRAM; COUNTER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/38

File Segment: EPI

6/5/40 (Item 18 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010683132 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1996-180087/199618

XRPX Acc No: N96-151294

Execution sequence change performance method for program controlled microcontroller - fetching procedure address of procedure designated by contents of pointer register and executing procedure designated by procedure address

Patent Assignee: PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV (PHIG); PHILIPS NORDEN AB (PHIG)

Inventor: RABELER T; ROY S

Number of Countries: 018 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9608763	A2	19960321	WO 95IB686	A	19950824	199618 B
WO 9608763	A3	19960530	WO 95IB686	A	19950824	199633

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94308048 A 19940916

Cited Patents: 1.Jnl.Ref; US 4803619; US 5029078

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9608763	A2	E	16	G06F-009/32	

Designated States (National): JP KR

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL

PT SE

WO 9608763	A3			G06F-009/32	
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Abstract (Basic): WO 9608763 A

The method for performing an execution sequence change in a program controlled microcontroller involves the microcontroller performing a

jump double register indirect instruction by determining the address of a procedure to execute, using the contents of a designated **pointer** register as an index into a procedure **address table** located anywhere in the **address** space, where each **entry** is an **address** of an **entry point** for the particular procedure to be executed.

The **address** is retrieved and loaded into the microcontroller **program** counter resulting in a jump to the entry point of the procedure. The contents of the pointer register is post incremented to point at the next entry of the table and, as a result, the next procedure. The next execution of the instruction causes a jump to the next procedure.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Performing double jump register indirect operation, by making unconditional branch to **address** in instruction memory while **address** is found in **table** in memory indicated by **address** in register designated in instruction. Calls multiple procedures or subprograms/subroutines using minimum memory space.

Dwg. 2/8

Title Terms: EXECUTE; SEQUENCE; CHANGE; PERFORMANCE; METHOD; PROGRAM; CONTROL; FETCH; PROCEDURE; ADDRESS; PROCEDURE; DESIGNATED; CONTENT; POINT ; REGISTER; EXECUTE; PROCEDURE; DESIGNATED; PROCEDURE; ADDRESS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/32

File Segment: EPI

6/5/42 (Item 20 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008996373 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1992-123641/199215

XRPX Acc No: N92-092433

Figure retrieval system for computer - has memory including figure data table , address data table and programm for storing and retrieving figure data

Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA); HITACHI SEIKO (HITS)

Inventor: EMURA Y; IWAMURA K; KAKUMOTO S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5099520	A	19920324	US 90496181	A	19900320	199215 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 86149554 A 19860627

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5099520	A		17		

Abstract (Basic): US 5099520 A

The figure data is spatially spread with the figure data **table** . The **address data table** , which is comprised of a multi-dimensional array is made to correspond to the spatially spread data. Through coordinate transformation between the figure data and the **address data table** , an arbitrary **point** on a figure can be made to correspond to an array number (memory area) on the **address data table** . Memory **addresses** on a figure data **table** , at which pieces of the figure data are stored, are stored in the **address data table** . When retrieving a piece of the figure at an arbitrary position, an array number (memory area) on the **address data table** is determined on the basis of that position.

The figure being sought can be retrieved by using the figure address stored at the array number (memory area). If memory **addresses** on the figure data **table** , at which figure data are stored, are stored in the **address data table** in combination with flags for the figure data a specified elements, such as a line or a point can be selectively extracted with high efficiency by checking the flags upon retrieval.

ADVANTAGE - Improves speed of figure processing. Can selectively retrieve node points.

Dwg. 7/6

Title Terms: FIGURE; RETRIEVAL; SYSTEM; COMPUTER; MEMORY; FIGURE; DATA;
TABLE; ADDRESS; DATA; TABLE; STORAGE; RETRIEVAL; FIGURE; DATA
Derwent Class: R28; T01
International Patent Class (Additional): G06K-009/00
Segment: EPI

6/5/43 (Item 21 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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007970133 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1989-235245/198933
XRPX Acc No: N89-179228

Information handling system that creates address spaces - programs
program routines in their address range basic control program having
easy access to home address space

Patent Assignee: IBM CORP (IBM)
Inventor: CLARK C E
Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 327852	A	19890816	EP 89100922	A	19890120	198933 B
BR 8900604	A	19891010				198946
US 4943913	A	19900724	US 88154780	A	19880210	199032
EP 327852	A3	19920318	EP 89100922	A	19890120	199326

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 88154780 A 19880210
Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 3.Jnl.Ref; JP 59084391; JP 59084392; US 4145738
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
EP 327852 A E
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

Abstract (Basic): EP 327852 A

A method for providing an imposed and efficient way for an operating system to access control blocks, instructions and data in a multiple **address** space environment in a **data** processing system having a central processing unit, a dynamic address translation facility, a system storage including address spaces and an operating system including a dispatcher. The CPU includes a program status word and several control registers which store segment **table** designators containing **pointers** to segment tables used by the dynamic **address** translation facility for translating virtual addresses in at least one of the address spaces in the system storage identified by a field in the CPU. The method involves dispatching the highest priority address space with a dispatchable unit of work as a home address space which contains control blocks for defining the dispatchable unit of work, loading a **pointer** to a segment **table** for the home **address** space in one of the control registers to provide for virtual address translation in the home address space.

Address space control bits are set in a field of the **program** status word in the CPU, identifying a home mode and causing the home **address** space segment **table** to be the one to be used by the dynamic **address** translation facility to translate virtual addresses and data in the home address space and accessing the control blocks by the operating system using the home **address** space segment **table** to predictably control instruction and operand fetch and store operations from and to the home address space for a dispatchable unit of work in the home **address** space identifiable by the CPU when the **program** status word (PSW) is set to home mode without modifying any other segment table designators (STD).

ADVANTAGE - If **pointers** to any other **address** space are modified, current **address** translation in the home address space would not be affected. Providing access to home address space increases performance and reduces complexity. (10pp Dwg.No.1/6)

Title Terms: INFORMATION; HANDLE; SYSTEM; ADDRESS; SPACE; PROGRAM; PROGRAM;
ROUTINE; ADDRESS; RANGE; BASIC; CONTROL; PROGRAM; EASY; ACCESS; HOME;

14/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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05991982 **Image available**
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR REMOTE OBJECT ACCESS

PUB. NO.: 10-275082 [JP 10275082 A]
PUBLISHED: October 13, 1998 (19981013)
INVENTOR(s): YAMADA TAKASHI
APPLICANT(s): N T T DATA TSUSHIN KK [000000] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 10-020613 [JP 9820613]
FILED: February 02, 1998 (19980202)
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-009/44 ; G06F-009/46 ; G06F-013/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units);
45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To dynamically generate an object on a computer across a network by making use of a remote procedure(RPC) and to access it.

SOLUTION: A client computer 11 has a main program 3 and a conversion logic client stub 8. A server computer 12 has a conversion logic server library 4. In response to a generation request from the main program 3, the server library 9 generates an object 2, assign a unique object ID thereto, and stores this object ID and a pointer into a correspondence table 10 and also returns the object ID to the main program 3. Then, the main program 3 specifies the object ID and issues a process request and a deletion request to the object 2. The server library 9 acquires the pointer corresponding to the object ID from the correspondence table 10 and processes the object 2 that the pointer 2 indicates.

14/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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00426647
DICTIONARY BLOCK RESIDING PROCESS

PUB. NO.: 54-078647 [JP 54078647 A]
PUBLISHED: June 22, 1979 (19790622)
INVENTOR(s): SHINODA YUKIMASA
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD [000522] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 52-145916 [JP 77145916]
FILED: December 05, 1977 (19771205)
INTL CLASS: [2] G06F-015/00 ; G06F-013/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.9 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Other); 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
JOURNAL: Section: E, Section No. 132, Vol. 03, No. 99, Pg. 134, August 22, 1979 (19790822)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To ensure the automatic residing for the dictionary block by controlling the data into the non-renewal state just through the indication of the dictionary block.

CONSTITUTION: Input/output module 7 received the identification request from the process program check buffer region 4. And in case no dictionary block resides, the description contents of communication table 6 is checked to decide whether it is the dictionary or not. If the description contents is the dictionary, the buffer control table, for example, 5-r of the minimum LRU counter value is extracted based on the information of table 6. Then the data is read onto corresponding buffer region 4-p; the LRU counter of table 5-r is set to the maximum value; and module 7 sets up the renewal inhibition bit into the control word column of table 5-r to set the address information of 5-r in the form of table

6. Thus, the hereafter request for identification is excluded from the checking object, that is, the residing becomes possible.

14/5/14 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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003117286

WPI Acc No: 1981-M7337D/198150

Enhancement of 370 type data processor - reduces overhead incurred by multiple users by permitting program in one address space to obtain access to data in another address space

Patent Assignee: IBM CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: CANNAVINO J A; HELLER A R; TARADALSKY M; WORLEY W S

Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 40703	A	19811202	EP 81103172	A	19810428	198150 B
CA 1151309	A	19830802				198334
CA 1158781	A	19831213				198403
US 4430705	A	19840207	US 80152891	A	19800523	198408
US 4500952	A	19850219	US 80152889	A	19800523	198510
EP 40703	B	19860716				198629
DE 3174927	G	19860821				198635

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 80152891 A 19800523; US 80152889 A 19800523

Cited Patents: 3.Jnl.Ref; DE 2342101; DE 2403039; GB 1585960; GB 2013380; US 3787813; US 3815101; US 4042913

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 40703	A	E	64		
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

EP 40703	B	E			
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

Abstract (Basic): EP 40703 A

The appts. includes a main memory having addressable physical blocks of addressable storage locations and a protection mechanism based on addressable coded storage protect keys associated with, and providing access control to, the blocks. The memory stores data, problem programs, supervisory programs and supervisor-established system control tables including address translation tables. A first control register stores the address of the current address translation table and a second control register stores the address of a secondary address translation table. Third and fourth control registers store respectively primary and secondary address space numbers.

The processing and control circuitry is arranged to decode and to execute, in the problem mode, instructions which exchange the contents of the first and third control registers with the contents of the second and fourth registers, or which alter the contents of the second and fourth registers. The fields of a program status word register are decoded to include control bits among which are a problem program bit, a next instruction address field, and a coded PSW protect key field to which a protection mechanism responds

Title Terms: ENHANCE; TYPE; DATA; PROCESSOR; REDUCE; OVERHEAD; INCUR; MULTIPLE; USER; PERMIT; PROGRAM; ONE; ADDRESS; SPACE; OBTAIN; ACCESS; DATA; ADDRESS; SPACE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/00 ; G06F-013/00

File Segment: EPI

15/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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05466614 **Image available**
MODULE **RETRIEVING METHOD FOR SOFTWARE**

PUB. NO.: 09-081414 [JP 9081414 A]
PUBLISHED: March 28, 1997 (19970328)
INVENTOR(s): SAKAI MIYUKI
KOMATSU TAKESHI
KOIZUMI HIDEYUKI
OKI TAKESHI
HAMANO NAMIO
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD [000522] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 07-236476 [JP 95236476]
FILED: September 14, 1995 (19950914)
INTL CLASS: [6] **G06F-011/28 ; G06F-011/28**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To realize the module **retrieving** method for **software** referring to a registered set value and the value for every address when software runs, storing a result in a control file and retrieving a module in which data is written, regarding the module retrieving method in which the debugging of software is efficiently performed.

SOLUTION: In a STEP 1, a value which is possible to be taken for every memory **address** when software runs is set to a master **table**. In a STEP 2, the software is made to run, and the data written in each memory **address** and the set value of the master **table** are matched. In a STEP 3, the matching result is stored in a data control file. In a STEP 4, the **address** of the module in which **data** is written is written in a stack control file. In a STEP 5, the name of the module in which data is written is made to be retrieved and displayed from a designated data control file number and a data number.

15/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

05401645 **Image available**
LEDGER FILE ACCESS METHOD AND BANKING SYSTEM APPLIED WITH THE SAME

PUB. NO.: 09-016445 [JP 9016445 A]
PUBLISHED: January 17, 1997 (19970117)
INVENTOR(s): ASANO TADASHI
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 07-169004 [JP 95169004]
FILED: July 04, 1995 (19950704)
INTL CLASS: [6] **G06F-012/00 ; G06F-012/00 ; G06F-019/00**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units); 45.4
(INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a banking system for not taking file access(FA) processing time even when the large volume of data records(DRs) are added to a file.

SOLUTION: In this system, when the access of the DR is **requested** from a **program** 10, the FA control part 21 of an FA part 20 retrieves a pertinent cluster among the respective kinds of the clusters in the respective files 51 and 52 of different block lengths by referring to index information and accesses a target DR, and when the new DR is added from the program 10,

whether or not a cluster size exceeds a block size is judged in an FA judgement part 22. The cluster size at the time of exceeding the block size is calculated in the cluster length calculation part 31 of a DR copying part 30, the file of the file length capable of storing the cluster in one block is retrieved and copied in a cluster storage part 32, the cluster is eliminated from the original file and the storage **address information** of a **data index table** 40 is updated.

15/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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04676640 **Image available**
CIRCUIT AND METHOD FOR TRACING PROGRAM

PUB. NO.: 06-348540 [JP 6348540 A]
PUBLISHED: December 22, 1994 (19941222)
INVENTOR(s): NIWA KUNIO
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 05-139735 [JP 93139735]
FILED: June 11, 1993 (19930611)
INTL CLASS: [5] **G06F-011/28**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To improve the efficiency of debugging by using a tracer when a program described in a high-level language like a C language is debugged.

CONSTITUTION: A circuit 20 which latches the base pointer of a local variable and a circuit 18 which latches a program execution **address** are provided; when a **data** base is accessed, the contents of the base painter latch and the contents of the program execution address latch are written in a trace memory 2 together with the accessed **address**, **data**, and statuses and the variable offset of the local variable is calculated from the address recorded in the trace memory and the value of the base **pointer**. Then the debugging **information table** of a **program** to be debugged is **retrieved** by using the variable offset and the program execution address in the trace memory to make the data access contents recorded in the trace memory correspond to the local variable.

15/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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04167084 **Image available**
METHOD FOR ACQUIRING AND RELEASING MEMORY

PUB. NO.: 05-158784 [JP 5158784 A]
PUBLISHED: June 25, 1993 (19930625)
INVENTOR(s): SUGANO HAJIME
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD [000522] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 03-318261 [JP 91318261]
FILED: December 03, 1991 (19911203)
INTL CLASS: [5] **G06F-012/02**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1627, Vol. 17, No. 560, Pg. 21,
October 08, 1993 (19931008)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To reduce an overhead and to improve the processing speed at the time of the acquisition and the release of data necessary at the time of executing a program or a memory area to be used as an operating area.

CONSTITUTION: A memory area 1 which stores a memory is equipped with a

memory pool part 2 used at the time of operating the acquisition and the release of the memory in the memory area and a memory releasing **table** part 3 which stores the **address** and the **data** of the memory pool released at the time of the release of the memory. Also, a program processing part 4 which processes a **program requesting** the memory is equipped with a memory acquisition processing means 5 which operates a memory acquisition processing and a memory releasing processing means 6 which operates a memory releasing processing. At the time of the release of the memory, the address of the acquisition and release judgement data (a) of the released memory pool part 2 is set at a release memory and **address** (b) and the **data** length (c) of the acquired memory is set at a release data length (d). At the time of the acquisition of the memory, an empty memory is obtained from the memory releasing **table** part 3 by referring to the **address** of the released acquisition and release judgement data of the memory pool part 2.

15/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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04089333 **Image available**
COMMON DATA MANAGEMENT DEVICE BETWEEN PROGRAMS

PUB. NO.: 05-081033 [JP 5081033 A]
PUBLISHED: April 02, 1993 (19930402)
INVENTOR(s): YOSHIHARA SHINJI
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 03-268946 [JP 91268946]
FILED: September 20, 1991 (19910920)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-009/445
JAPIO CLASS: 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1585, Vol. 17, No. 419, Pg. 94,
August 04, 1993 (19930804)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To manage the number of use programs of data shared by means of plural programs and to reset an initial value without resecuring a data area in accordance with the number.

CONSTITUTION: At the time of loading programs 4 and 5 having common data between programs 6 and 7, a same data retrieval means 10 checks whether common data is previously loaded on a storage space or not in a management table 3. When it is not loaded, a data registration means 11 loads the initial values and registers the names 32 of data 6 and 7, the present number of the use programs and a data **address** 34 in the management **table** 3. At the time of eliminating the programs 4 and 5, a use program elimination means 13 reduces the number of the use programs 33 by one as against data 6 and 7. A use **program** number **retrieval** means 14 **retrieves** the number of the use **programs** 33 and the data address 34, and an inter-program common data reloading means 15 reloads the initial values on the data **address** 34 of inter-program common **data** where the number of the use programs 33 is zero.

15/5/15 (Item 15 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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03994233 **Image available**
DATA TABLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 04-359333 [JP 4359333 A]
PUBLISHED: December 11, 1992 (19921211)
INVENTOR(s): HAMAGUCHI ICHIRO
APPLICANT(s): NEC SOFTWARE KANSAI LTD [490843] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 03-133888 [JP 91133888]
FILED: June 05, 1991 (19910605)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-012/02
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1532, Vol. 17, No. 231, Pg. 72, May
11, 1993 (19930511)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To easily cope with the increase of the data volume and the change of an initial value by not only generating a data table but also setting the initial value at the time of system start to eliminate a need to give a label to the head of data.

CONSTITUTION: When a table expansion processing part 5 is started, information is inputted from a file 6 or a keyboard 7; and if input information is table information, a data table 3 is reserved in a memory, and table detail information is written in a table information management part 4. A table access control part 2 retrieves table management information in response to the **request** from a **program** 1 and extracts table detail information in the case of the existence of this **information** and generates a **record pointer** based on the **record** number, the **record** length, and the data **table** start **address**. Consequently, it is unnecessary to give a label to the head of data and this system can cope with the increase of the data volume and the change of the initial value because the data table is generated and the initial value is set at the time of system start, and random access with the number as the key is possible.

15/5/16 (Item 16 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03987135 **Image available**
INITIAL PROGRAM LOADING SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 04-352235 [JP 4352235 A]
PUBLISHED: December 07, 1992 (19921207)
INVENTOR(s): ONODERA HIROSHI
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 03-126339 [JP 91126339]
FILED: May 30, 1991 (19910530)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-009/445 ; G06F-015/16
JAPIO CLASS: 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units);
45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1528, Vol. 17, No. 218, Pg. 88, April
28, 1993 (19930428)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To **obtain** the system which enables initial **program** loading(IPL) from an optional file device without making an IPL requesting subsystem aware of physical addresses and is rich in expansibility when a target system is structured.

CONSTITUTION: A specific file device 7 is provided with an IPL **table** stored with IPL **address** **information** on IPL **data** storage destination, etc., by subsystems 1, 2, 3, and 4. A file system 11 refers to the IPL table in response to IPL request order from the subsystem to autonomically obtain and supply target IPL data to the IPL requesting subsystem.

15/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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03790365 **Image available**
METHOD FOR USING FILE IN COMMON

PUB. NO.: 04-155465 [JP 4155465 A]
 PUBLISHED: May 28, 1992 (19920528)
 INVENTOR(s): KATADA HISASHI
 ARAI TOSHIAKI
 YOSHIZAWA YASUFUMI
 OFUSA YOSHITAKA
 KAMI MASAYUKI
 APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD [000510] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
 (Japan)
 HITACHI SOFTWARE ENG CO LTD [472485] (A Japanese Company or
 Corporation), JP (Japan)
 APPL. NO.: 02-279074 [JP 90279074]
 FILED: October 19, 1990 (19901019)
 INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-015/16 ; G06F-012/08
 JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 45.2
 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
 JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1422, Vol. 16, No. 445, Pg. 51,
 September 17, 1992 (19920917)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To speed up file access by allowing files in an external storage
 device to correspond to respective pages in a virtual storage, and when a
 user program refers to the pages corresponding to respective files,
 transferring the files from the external storage device to a main storage
 by page exceptional processing.

CONSTITUTION: An external page **table** 12 for storing **addresses** in the
 external storage device 3 for arranging pages is arranged in the main
 storage 2 of each processor 1, and when a file map **request** is generated
 from a **program**, the **address** of the **file** 20 arranged in the device 3
 are stored in an external page table 12. When a page exception is
 generated, the file 20 is transferred from the external storage **address**
 of the **table** 12 to the main storage 2. Consequently, file access can
 quickly be executed.

15/5/20 (Item 20 from file: 347)
 DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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03386052 **Image available**
 MEMORY CONTROL SYSTEM AND MATRIX, TABLE, FILE AND INFORMATION PROCESSING
 SYSTEMS USING MEMORY CONTROL SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 03-048952 [JP 3048952 A]
 PUBLISHED: March 01, 1991 (19910301)
 INVENTOR(s): NISHIKADO TAKASHI
 KONDO MEGUMI
 APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD [000510] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
 (Japan)
 APPL. NO.: 01-185292 [JP 89185292]
 FILED: July 17, 1989 (19890717)
 INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-012/10 ; G06F-012/02
 JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
 JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1204, Vol. 15, No. 198, Pg. 84, May
 22, 1991 (19910522)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To shorten the processing time and to simplify a program by
 processing only the necessary areas when the large scale data is processed
 omitting the processing time required for the unnecessary areas.

CONSTITUTION: An access detection request table 51 is added to a page
table 14. Then the **table** 51 is set opposite to the **address** space of
 each user program 2 and each entry of the table 51 is opposite to each page
 of the program 2 respectively. In each entry of the table 51 and a
 valid/invalid field 17, the **requests** are received from the **programs** 2
 and a flag is set by a memory control program 1. When an interruption is
 applied to the program 1 from an **address** converter 13 due to the **entry**

invalidation, the program starts an access detection interruption process 3 to the program 2. As a result, the page corresponding to the relevant entry is initialized and therefore the initialization processing time, etc., required to the unnecessary areas is omitted. Thus, the processing time is shortened and the program is simplified.

15/5/21 (Item 21 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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03317142 **Image available**
MEMORY CONTROL SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 02-292642 [JP 2292642 A]
PUBLISHED: December 04, 1990 (19901204)
INVENTOR(s): MASADA TOKIO
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 01-113412 [JP 89113412]
FILED: May 02, 1989 (19890502)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-012/02
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1168, Vol. 15, No. 71, Pg. 37,
February 19, 1991 (19910219)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To considerably reduce an execution step compared to a conventional one by obtaining the **address** of a memory control **table** based on a memory control **table** number which is set in a preceding **address** by means of calculation at the time of releasing a memory.
CONSTITUTION: A user program 1-3 gives a memory securing request to a memory securing means 1-1. The means 1-1 searches the memory control table (slave) 2-2 whose memory state is unused, sets the memory state in the entry of the table (slave) 2-2 to busy, secures a memory 2-3, sets the memory control **table** number 2-4 in the **address** just before said **address** and transfers the address of the memory 2-3 to the program 1-3. The program 1-3 gives the memory releasing request to a memory releasing means 1-2 after the termination of the use of the memory 2-3. The means 1-2 obtains the **table** number 2-4 from the **address** just before the **address** of the memory 2-3 transferred from the **program** 1-3, obtains the **address** of the **entry** of the **table** (slave) 2-2 by calculation based on the table number 2-4.

15/5/22 (Item 22 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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03025534 **Image available**
PROGRAM CONTROL SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 02-001034 [JP 2001034 A]
PUBLISHED: January 05, 1990 (19900105)
INVENTOR(s): YANO EIICHI
SEKINE MASATOSHI
APPLICANT(s): TOSHIBA CORP [000307] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 01-074965 [JP 8974965]
FILED: March 29, 1989 (19890329)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-012/02 ; G06F-009/445
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units); 45.1
(INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1021, Vol. 14, No. 136, Pg. 14, March
14, 1990 (19900314)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To efficiently use an address space to prevent reduction of the

speed due to reallocation and duplicating of shared data by storing data area sizes of respective programs, the **address** of shared **data** accessed by respective codes, and starts **addresses** of respective data in a conversion **table**.

CONSTITUTION: When plural programs are loaded by the program control system, programs A and B are loaded to separate addresses on a memory, and loaded programs are divided to codes and data 1. Sizes of areas of data 2 are set by referring to areas of data 1 in initializing routines in codes. Area sizes of data 2 of respective **programs** which are **obtained** by calculation, the **address** of shared **data** accessed by respective codes, and start **addresses** of respectively data 2 are stored in the conversion **table**. In a step 5 of program recoupling, **addresses** of shared data access parts in codes A and B are converted to **addresses** from the start **address** of shared **data** in the conversion **table**.

15/5/30 (Item 30 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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0255846 **Image available**
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESSING SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 63-170746 [JP 63170746 A]
PUBLISHED: July 14, 1988 (19880714)
INVENTOR(s): YASUDA KEIICHI
APPLICANT(s): PFU LTD [366680] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 62-001714 [JP 871714]
FILED: January 09, 1987 (19870109)
INTL CLASS: [4] G06F-009/46 ; G06F-012/02
JAPIO CLASS: 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units);
45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 789, Vol. 12, No. 441, Pg. 117,
November 21, 1988 (19881121)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To prevent interruption of a processing by providing a resource management table and a following candidate information list and retrieving the following candidate information list to find and lend an alternate resource in case of lack of requested resources.

CONSTITUTION: Resource requests are issued from a processing A3-1 to a resource management software 4, and all resource groups controlled by a rcb(0) in a corresponding resource management table 1 are assigned. If the same resource requests are issued from a processing B3-2 in this state, the resource management software 4 successively **retrieves** 1st-n-th candidates in a following candidate **information** list 2 pointed with the **pointer** in rcb(0). If an adapted resource is found, a resource group controlled by, for example, rcb(1) in the resource management **table** 1 pointed with the **pointer** is assigned. Thus, the processing B3-2 performs the processing without being held.

15/5/34 (Item 34 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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01845430 **Image available**
RETRIEVAL SYSTEM OF PROCESSING OBJECT

PUB. NO.: 61-059530 [JP 61059530 A]
PUBLISHED: March 27, 1986 (19860327)
INVENTOR(s): YAMAMOTO AKIYUKI
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD [000522] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 59-181077 [JP 84181077]

FILED: August 30, 1984 (19840830)
INTL CLASS: [4] G06F-007/28
CLASS: 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units);
45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
KEYWORD: R106 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Kanji Information Processing)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 483, Vol. 10, No. 223, Pg. 142,
August 05, 1986 (19860805)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To reduce remarkably the retrieval time by designating a head **address** of a **data** area and an **address** of a **data** so as to retrieve field information corresponding to the data and display the data as a pattern.

CONSTITUTION: In compiling an application program 7, an address represented by an alphanumeric value is generated to an **address** of a storage section 22. A **search table** generation program calculates (bb-aa) as to each field by using aa as ahead **address** of a **data** area from a data address of the storage section 22, this value is used as a table name to generate a field search table 12. When a display of a processed data is **requested** from the program 7 to a pattern control program 10, a head **address** bane AA of the **data** area and a field name of a data area 13, e.g., BB, are designated and read instruction is applied. The program 10 operates (bb-aa) from the **address** names aa and bb to retrieve the table 12 and read the **address** in which field **information** is stored and display data stored in the bb according to the definition of the field.

15/5/43 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012644678 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-450783/199938
Related WPI Acc No: 1999-294589
XRPX Acc No: N99-337264

Data-link later path information storing procedure - involves storing data link layer path information in second router in one table and storing pointer information relating to entry in another table
Patent Assignee: FUJITSU LTD (FUJIT); NOMURA Y (NOMU-I); OGUCHI N (OGUC-I); TSURUOKA T (TSUR-I)

Inventor: NOMURA Y; OGUCHI N; TSURUOKA T
Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 11187045	A	19990709	JP 98225369	A	19980724	199938 B
US 6304912	B1	20011016	US 9894061	A	19980609	200164
US 20010039591	A1	20011108	US 9894061	A	19980609	200171
			US 2001888388	A	20010625	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97231675 A 19970724; JP 97231674 A 19970724

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11187045	A	34	H04L-012/28	
US 6304912	B1		G06F-015/16	
US 20010039591	A1		G06F-015/173	Div ex application US 9894061

Abstract (Basic): JP 11187045 A

NOVELTY - The data link layer path information on the second router connected to a divided network is acquired and stored in the first **table**. The **pointer** information on the **entry** is stored in the second **table**. When transmitting a message from the first router, the second **table** is searched for **pointer** information which will lead to **data** -link layer information to be obtained from the first table.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: the procedure to retrieve data link later path information; recording medium that stores **program** to store and **retrieve** data

link layer path information

USE - In LAN networks.

ADVANTAGE - The procedure accelerates the routing process of messages.

Dwg.1/18

Title Terms: DATA; LINK; LATE; PATH; INFORMATION; STORAGE; PROCEDURE;
STORAGE; DATA; LINK; LAYER; PATH; INFORMATION; SECOND; ROUTER; ONE; TABLE
; STORAGE; POINT; INFORMATION; RELATED; ENTER; TABLE

Derwent Class: W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/16 ; G06F-015/173 ;
H04L-012/28

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-012/56; H04Q-003/00

File Segment: EPI

15/5/49 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010527658 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1996-024611/199603

XRPX Acc No: N96-020748

Data address management method in computer - involves using same point
holding predetermined data in pointer table , when same data is
accessed for second time

Patent Assignee: FUJI ELECTRIC CO LTD (FJIE); FUJIFACON CORP (FUJX)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 7295814	A	19951110	JP 9490402	A	19940428	199603 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9490402 A 19940428

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 7295814	A	6	G06F-009/40	

Abstract (Basic): JP 7295814 A

The method involves setting up a tag name for each variable data
which is repeatedly used. The **address** of each **data** is stored in a
data management **table** . When a program is processed, in a **program**
counter, it **searches** for the variable data in the management table.

Corresponding to the tag name, the **pointer** adjust stored in
pointer table is extracted, when same **data** is accessed for second
time. This address denotes the memory **location** of that particular
data .

USE/ADVANTAGE - In factory automation, process automation. Reduces
processing work. Increases performance. Facilitates reading of data by
simple logic.

Dwg.1/6

Title Terms: DATA; ADDRESS; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; COMPUTER; POINT; HOLD;
PREDETERMINED; DATA; POINT; TABLE; DATA; ACCESS; SECOND; TIME

Index Terms/Additional Words: FACTORY; AUTOMATION; PROCESS; AUTOMATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/40

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/35

File Segment: EPI

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Feb 'W01

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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040205,UT=20040129

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Set	Items	Description
S1	73908	(ADDRESS OR LOCATION) (5W) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD OR OBJECT OR ENTRY OR ITEM OR FILE)
S2	11508	POINTER(5N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD OR OBJECT OR ENTRY OR ITEM OR FILE)
S3	61564	REFERENCE(5N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD OR OBJECT OR ENTRY OR ITEM OR FILE)
S4	25692	TABLE(10N) (ADDRESS OR ADDRESSES OR LOCATION? ? OR POINTER? ?)
S5	33297	(APPLICATION OR PROGRAM? ? OR SOFTWARE) (10N) (POINTER OR ADDRESS OR LOCATION)
S6	722466	(APPLICATION OR PROGRAM? ? OR SOFTWARE) (5N) (RETRIEV? OR REQUEST? OR OBTAIN? OR FIND??? OR SEARCH??? OR QUERY??? OR QUERIE? ?)
S7	237951	(RETRIEV? OR REQUEST? OR OBTAIN? OR FIND??? OR SEARCH??? OR QUERY??? OR QUERIE? ?) (5N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD OR OBJECT OR ENTRY OR ITEM OR FILE)
S8	291	S1(50N)S4(50N)S6
S9	178	S8 AND IC=G06F
S10	65	S2(50N)S4(50N)S6 AND IC=G06F
S11	35	S3(50N)S4(50N)S6 AND IC=G06F
S12	16	S11 NOT S10
S13	146	S9 NOT S10:S12
S14	33519	S7(5N) (APPLICATION OR PROGRAM? ? OR SOFTWARE)
S15	150	S1(50N)S4(50N)S14
S16	92	S15 AND IC=G06F
S17	69	S16 NOT (S10 OR S12)

17/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00009825

Index value reference for shared data structures
Indexwertreferenz für anteilig genutzte Datenstrukturen
Reference valeur index pour structures de données partagées
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC., (1392730), 2550 Garcia Avenue, Mountain View, CA
94043, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Gentry, Denton E., Jr., 3277 Bryant Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94306, (US)
Kashyap, Prakash, 5898 Remer Terrace, Fremont, CA 94555, (US)

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Schmidt, Steffen J., Dipl.-Ing. (70552), Wuesthoff & Wuesthoff, Patent-
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 752651 A2 970108 (Basic)
EP 752651 A3 040204

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96110752 960703;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 499483 950707

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46 ; H04L-029/06; G06F-005/06

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 146

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	489
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	3973
Total word count - document A			4462
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			4462

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46 ...

... G06F-005/06

...SPECIFICATION that only one thread will possess a given index at a given time.

With the present invention, no mutex locking is required for a buffer **table** containing software **addresses** and related information. This is because the hardware keeps the index value for each buffer in use in order to prevent conflicts between buffer replacement and packet arrival. In addition, a buffer's index value allows faster lookup of software **addresses** and related information In the buffer **table** since no hashing and searching are required. Further, the present invention does not require any I/O addresses to be stored in the buffer memory in order for the **software address** and related **information** to be **retrieved** from the buffer **table** . Thus, not only does the method and apparatus of the present invention use less memory than the prior art, the present invention also decreases the...

17/3,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00551322

Method and apparatus for accessing location information.
Verfahren und Gerat für Zugriff auf Positionsinformation.
Methode et appareil pour accéder à l'information de position.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

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 Miller, Wade A., 986 Quail Ridge, Keller, TX 76248, (US)
 Rayborn, John K., 5631 Southwestern Boulevard, Dallas, TX 75209, (US)
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
 de Pena, Alain (15151), Compagnie IBM France Departement de Propriete
 Intellectuelle, F-06610 La Gaude, (FR)
 PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 520922 A2 921230 (Basic)
 EP 520922 A3 930127
 APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 92480076 920603;
 PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 723006 910628
 DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
 INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/44
 ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 253

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
 FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	558
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	4256
Total word count - document A			4814
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			4814

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/44

...SPECIFICATION tree 46, the information is retrieved by location manager 44 and returned as a result to Application A 48. On the other hand, if the **location information requested** by **Application A 48** is not found in **location tree 46**, the **location information** is retrieved from a structure 54 in GUI operating environment 42. The **location information** would be returned to location manager 44 and location tree 46 would be updated with the new **location information**. Thereafter, the **location information** is sent to Application A 48 as a result.

In another example, Application B 50 is a container requesting the location manager 44 to add the name of the container as a valid entry in the **location table 54**.

Adding Application B 50 would enable all other applications to recognize and present Application B 50 as a valid location. Application B 50 would...

...which the item is to be added. If the location is both valid and open and visible, an insert icon message is sent to the **location** to make the new **item** visible to a user without having to manually refresh the screen on which the **location** and the **item** is displayed.

The **requests** made by **Application A 48**, **Application B 50**, and **Application C 52** are examples of some of the types of location access that might be needed by an application; these examples...

...device; i.e., hard disk drives or optical disk.

API calls are used to effect all interaction with the GUI operating environment 42 and the **location table 54**. The API calls necessary to perform all the **location** accessing is in Smalltalk code within the location manager 44, thus allowing the application developer to produce applications that access **location information** without needing to know C language or which OfficeVision/2 API should be used, or even the parameters that the API expects. Instead, the application...

17/3,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 348)
 DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00545660

Non supervisor-mode cross-address space dynamic linking
 Dynamische Programmverknupfung zwischen Programmadressbereichen im
 Nicht-Überwachungsmodus
 Etablissement de liens dynamiques entre des espaces d'adresses en mode
 non-superviseur

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 547759 A2 930623 (Basic)
EP 547759 A3 941109
EP 547759 B1 000315

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 92310330 921112;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 809668 911218

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/445 ; G06F-009/46

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 114

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200011	2275
CLAIMS B	(German)	200011	1993
CLAIMS B	(French)	200011	2532
SPEC B	(English)	200011	4465
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			11265
Total word count - documents A + B			11265

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/445 ...

... G06F-009/46

...SPECIFICATION operation of linking, references in one program code
segment which require addresses in another program code segment are
resolved.

Additionally, during a mapping operation, symbol **address** information
about a program segment is obtained from the program segment by accessing
the locations where the program segment is deposited. The symbol address
information is used to generate a symbol **address table** comprising
name-to- **address** cross reference entries for the **address** space. The
generated symbol **address table** is in turn used to facilitate linking
a program code segment to another program code segment or a process,
which will be discussed in further...

...mapped.

The limited operations performed on the address space by the object
orientated interface of the address space manager 58 further comprise an
operation for **obtaining** linked **program segment information** of the
address space from the **address** space's code **table** (not shown). The
linked program segment information is used to determine whether a program
code segment is already linked to a client process in the address space,
which will be described in further detail later. The code **table**
comprises entries for each linked program code segment for the **address**
space. Each entry comprises the linked program code segment's base
address, size, and name of the mapped file. Additionally, the code
table comprises a semaphore for locking the code table when the code
table is in use. The operations for logging a program code segment as
being...

...object managers, and objects.

Referring now to Figure 5, a block diagram illustrating an alternate
approach for accessing the linked program segment and the symbol **address**
information is shown. Shown is a name context object 64 providing an
object oriented interface for accessing the linked program segment

information from a code table object 66 and the symbol **address information** from a symbol **address table object** 68 on behalf of a client process executing in non-supervisor mode. Instead of being located at a pre-determined location in the address space, the code table is located in the code table object 66. Similarly, instead of obtaining the symbol **address information** directly from the program segment being mapped and generating the symbol **address table**, the symbol **address information** is maintained in the symbol **address table object** 68. Under this approach, the address space manager 52 also supports operations for accessing a name context in the name context object 64.

The name context object 64 comprises a name context (not shown) having name-too-object cross reference entries for the **address space**. The name context **object** 64 supports operations for binding an object to a name, removing the binding to a name, and resolving a name to an object. The code table object 66 and the symbol **address table object** 68 are obtained from the name context object 64 by resolving well known names to these objects.

Unlike the previously ...segment objects from one or more program code managers, blocks 72 and 74. As described earlier, in the preferred embodiment, the client process' authority to **obtain** the new **address space object** and the **program code segment object** is validated using a trusted third party authentication manager.

The client process then constructs a code **table** and a symbol **address table** for the **address space**, block 76. The client process also updates the name context if the name context approach is used. The client process then maps the program code segments into the new address space and into its own address space, and links them together relative to addresses in the new **address space**, block 78. The client process exports the code **table** in the **address space** if the name context approach is used. After linking the program code segments, the client process starts execution of the linked program by transferring...

17/3,K/21 (Item 21 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00471523

Database processing system.

Datenbankverarbeitungssystem.

Systeme de traitement de donnees.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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INVENTOR:

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Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa, 213, (JP)

Aoe, Shigeru, c/o Fujitsu Network Eng. Ltd., 100-1, Sakato, Takatsu-ku,
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 481439 A2 920422 (Basic)
EP 481439 A3 930616

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91117596 911015;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 90277991 901017

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/40

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 175

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	636
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	2007
Total word count - document A			2643

Total word count - document B 0
Total word count - documents A + B 2643

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/40

...ABSTRACT each of the link parts table supplies link parts information (6) specified by the link type to the corresponding one of the programs, a command **address table** (4) for converting the command which specifies the **data** unit and is **obtained** from one of the **programs** into an **address** of the entity **file** to make access to the **address** of the entity **file**, and an output part (7) for outputting the data unit to which the access is made using the command **address table**. (see image in original document) (see image in original document)

...DESCRIPTION where each of the link parts table supplies link parts information specified by the link type to the corresponding one of the programs, a command **address table** for converting the command which specifies the **data** unit and is **obtained** from one of the **programs** into an **address** of the entity **file** to make access to the **address** of the entity **file**, and output means for outputting the data unit to which the access is made using the command **address table**. According to the database processing system of the present invention, the processing can be carried out under an arbitrary link type. In addition, it is...

...CLAIMS each of the link parts table supplying link parts information (6) specified by the link type to the corresponding one of the programs; a command **address table** (4) for converting the command which specifies the **data** unit and is **obtained** from one of the **programs** into an **address** of the entity **file** to make access to the **address** of the entity **file**; and output means (7) for outputting the data unit to which the access is made using the command **address table**.

2. The database processing system as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the link parts information (6) is described in correspondence with the data...

17/3,K/24 (Item 24 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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...ABSTRACT

Method of producing a duplication of a database
Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Duplikation von einer Datenbank
Methode pour effectuer une duplication d'une base de donnees

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

HITACHI, LTD., (204144), 6, Kanda Surugadai 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;GB)

INVENTOR:

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Yamashita, Kuniaki, 2-17-13 Nakazato, Ninomiyamachi, Naka-gun, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

Ogata, Hiromichi, 2165-6, Fujisawa, Fujisawa-shi, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 399560 A2 901128 (Basic)
EP 399560 A3 911127
EP 399560 B1 970305

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90110000 900525;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 89131345 890526

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/14 ; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 197

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	1871
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB97	1870
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB97	1488
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB97	2433
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	16076
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB97	16010
Total word count - document A			17949
Total word count - document B			21801
Total word count - documents A + B			39750

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/14 ...

... G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION the process of the conventional operating system. The virtual storage control module 81 which controls the assignment of virtual storage areas receives the above-mentioned **request** from the expanded update log **data** overwrite **program** 75 and assigns a virtual storage area as in the conventional manner, as shown in Fig. 7 (85). For the number of cylinders of (liters...

...storage area is calculated as (liters) $\times m \times n \times S$. A process (87) is added for setting, to the virtual storage area control **table**, the **address** 73-B and size 73-C of the area and the **address** 73-A of the update **data** write program 77 which notifies the area in case it is page-out. Moreover, a process (93) is added to the paging control module 83...

...SPECIFICATION the process of the conventional operating system. The virtual storage control module 81 which controls the assignment of virtual storage areas receives the above-mentioned **request** from the expanded update log **data** overwrite **program** 75 and assigns a virtual storage area as in the conventional manner, as shown in Fig. 7 (85). For the number of cylinders of (liters...

...storage area is calculated as (liters) $\times m \times n \times S$. A process (87) is added for setting, to the virtual storage area control **table**, the **address** 73-B and size 73-C of the area and the **address** 73-A of the update **data** write program 77 which notifies the area in case it is page-out. Moreover, a process (93) is added to the paging control module 83...

17/3,K/25 (Item 25 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00348913

Method and system for storing data in and retrieving data.

Verfahren und Anordnung zur Datenspeicherung und -wiedergewinnung.

Methode et systeme pour l'emmagasinage et l'extraction de donnees.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Rubsam, Kenneth George, 4 Tree Top Lane, Poughkeepsie New York 12603, (US)

Schmalz, Richard John, 7 Edge Hill Drive, Wappingers Falls New York 12590, (US)

Schulze, Eugene Stephan, 12 Tanglewood Drive, Wappingers Falls New York 12590, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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Informationssysteme GmbH Patentwesen und Urheberrecht, D-70548 Stuttgart, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 370175 A2 900530 (Basic)
EP 370175 A3 910424

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89115133 890817;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 274239 881121
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-012/08 ; G06F-012/10
TRANSLATED ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 95
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 110

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	441
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	3950
Total word count - document A			4391
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			4391

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-012/08 ...

... G06F-012/10

... SPECIFICATION this manner is the subject of the aforementioned copending application "Domain Related Access Lists", by C. E. Clark, et al. (Serial No. 154,685). An **application** **requesting** to have an **address / data** space added to its access list must do so via a control program service. However, this control program service, before adding an **address / data** space to an application's access list, first checks to see whether the **address / data** space is a NMDS-type data space. The present invention makes use of the access list concept by associating with ASN second **table** entries (ASTE's) an indicator of whether a particular **address / data** space is a NMDS. If so, requests to add the NMDS to an access list by an application will be rejected by the system service...

17/3,K/57 (Item 26 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00450366

A NAMING SYSTEM FOR HIERARCHICALLY NAMED COMPUTER ACCESSIBLE OBJECTS
SYSTEME D'ATTRIBUTION DE NOM POUR OBJETS DESIGNES HIERARCHISES ACCESSIBLES
PAR ORDINATEUR

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

HAL COMPUTER SYSTEMS INC,

Inventor(s):

PHARADHWAJ Rajeev,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9840830 A1 19980917

Application: WO 98US3116 19980219 (PCT/WO US9803116)

Priority Application: US 97815748 19970312

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ
VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR
NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 7006

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... is a logical name

which the global namer module 202 resolved to an object identifier. The access-id is an identifier submitted by a client **program** making a **request** for the **object** having the hierarchical object name.

In the example of FIG. 1, the hierarchical object name is

a.-1blclldlelflglh.

12

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

The access...

...identifier would be global namer 1 1 Oa, global namer 1 1 Ob, global namer 1 1 Oc:object identifier, where object identifier is the **address** of the named **object** .

FIG. 4 is a **table** that illustrates the content of name map 206. The name map 206 maps an input logical name and access ... or a portion of an...

17/3,K/60 (Item 29 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00345328 **Image available**

METHOD AND DEVICE FOR SEARCHING AND FINDING DATA FROM A FILE

PROCEDE ET DISPOSITIF DE RECHERCHE ET DE LOCALISATION DE DONNEES DANS UN FICHIER

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ITOPICS HOLDING B V,
TETTEROO Ronaldus Jozef Maria,
DE PEE Erik Theodorus Albertus,
WISSINK Jan Berend,

Inventor(s):

TETTEROO Ronaldus Jozef Maria,
DE PEE Erik Theodorus Albertus,
WISSINK Jan Berend,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9627841 A1 19960912
Application: WO 96NL101 19960304 (PCT/WO NL9600101)
Priority Application: NL 95430 19950303

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB
GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM
AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 4043

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... user (user
model)
- the database

implemented in practical manner and, using this implemen- In the
simplified example of fig. 5, fig. 3 is
tation, a **program** code is generated which **retrieves** the
correct **data** from the database at the **request** of the
user. If a user requests the turnover for a particular
month, the system according to the invention retrieves
the ...is retrieved from
"my client costs amp;turnover". The query for the second
table will be faster than for the first table since the
second **table** is smaller

In contrast to conventional systems, the
location from which the **data** originates is determined by
the system itself by means of the information about the

10/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01077030

Graphical user interface for modifying object properties

Graphische Benutzerschnittstelle zur Modifikation von Objekteigenschaften

Interface utilisateur graphique pour modifier des proprietes d' un objet

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

AVID TECHNOLOGY, INC., (1306171), Metropolitan Technology Park, One Park
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JOR 1LO, (CA)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Hogg, Jeffery Keith et al (31905), Withers & Rogers, Goldings House, 2

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 947912 A2 991006 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99302670 990406;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 80582 980403; US 107994 980630

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;

LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-003/033

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 235

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9940	878
SPEC A	(English)	9940	5988
Total word count - document A			6866
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6866

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-003/033

...SPECIFICATION oriented design" is a software development technique in
which a system or component is expressed using objects.

An object typically has two components: a function **table**, containing
a **pointer** to each **object** member function (i.e., sometimes known as an
object method) defined in the object's class, and a data block,
containing the current values for each object variable (i.e., data
members, sometimes known as an object property). An application has some
reference to an **object** through the **object pointer**. An **application**
obtains this **object** reference by using some type of function call
(direct or implied) in which that function allocates an object block in
computer memory, initializes the function...

10/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01077007

A user interface device for managing complex object relationships

Eine Benutzerschnittstellenvorrichtung zur Verwaltung von Verbindungen
zwischen komplizierten Objekten

Un appareil d'interface utilisateur de gestion de relations entre des
objets complexes

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

AVID TECHNOLOGY, INC., (1306171), Metropolitan Technology Park, One Park
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INVENTOR:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Hogg, Jeffery Keith et al (31905), Withers & Rogers, Goldings House, 2
Hays Lane, London SE1 2HW, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 947911 A2 991006 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99302606 990401;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 80581 P 980403; US 107995 980630

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

PATENTED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-003/033

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 188

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9940	897
SPEC A	(English)	9940	4813
Total word count - document A			5710
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			5710

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-003/033

...SPECIFICATION oriented design" is a software development technique in
which a system or component is expressed using objects.

An object typically has two components: a function **table**, containing
a **pointer** to each **object** member function (i.e., sometimes known as an
object method) defined in the object's class, and a data block,
containing the current values for each object variable (i.e., data
members, sometimes known as an object property). An application has some
reference to an **object** through the **object pointer**. An **application**
obtains this **object** reference by using some type of function call
(direct or implied) in which that function allocates an object block in
computer memory, initializes the function...

10/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01037067

DIRECT MEMORY ACCESS UNIT

DIREKTSPEICHERZUGRIFFSEINHEIT

UNITE D'ACCES MEMOIRE DIRECT

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Infineon Technologies North America Corp., (2754523), 10950 North Tantau
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all)

INVENTOR:

MATTHEIS, Karl-Heinz, 2598 Cottle Avenue, San Jose, CA 95125, (US)

ROHM, Peter, Bistumerweg 8, D-85276 Pfaffenhofen, (DE)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Allen, Derek (55499), Siemens Shared Services Limited, Intellectual
Property Department, Siemens House, Oldbury, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12
8FZ, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1012732 A1 000628 (Basic)

EP 1012732 B1 020213

WO 9914680 990325

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98946885 980904; WO 98US18672 980904

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 928558 970912

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-013/28

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200207	593
CLAIMS B	(German)	200207	524
CLAIMS B	(French)	200207	753
SPEC B	(English)	200207	4527
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			6397
Total word count - documents A + B			6397

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-013/28

...SPECIFICATION are set up in the system memory. Each element of a linked list is associated with one block of data and contains the number of data bytes, the pointer to that data table, and a pointer to the next list element. The last list element is a zero value for the number of bytes. This condition terminates the DMA transfer. The...

...such an operation is set up with a command, a pointer to the first element of the linked list in memory, a source or destination pointer (source pointer for data scattering, destination pointer for data gathering). The second command in the channel can be used to specify operations to be performed with the transferred data.

Instead of generating an interrupt request to the CPU when a channel program has ended, a request to another DMA channel can be generated. This request follows the same prioritization scheme as all service requests to DMA channels. Using this option, channels...

10/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00957985

METHOD FOR ACCESSING INFORMATION ON A HOST COMPUTER FROM A CLIENT COMPUTER
VERFAHREN ZUM ZUGRIFF AUF INFORMATIONEN IN EINEM GROSSRECHNER VON EINEM
BENUTZERRECHNER

PROCEDE PERMETTANT D'ACCEDER AUX INFORMATIONS D'UN ORDINATEUR HOTE A PARTIR
D'UN ORDINATEUR CLIENT

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Wall Data Incorporated, (2149680), 11332 N.E. 122nd Way, Kirkland,
Washington 98034-6931, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all).

INVENTOR:

BRIM, David, Neal, 9509 Stein Road, Custer, WA 98240, (US)

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98226, (US)

HAVEN, Christine, Anne, 810 Newell Street, Bellingham, WA 98225, (US)

RIELLEY, Steven, Patrick, Unit 202, 2227 Valencia, Bellingham, WA 98226,
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Spall, Christopher John (36171), Barker Brettell, 138 Hagley Road,
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 938713 A1 990901 (Basic)

EP 938713 B1 031203

WO 98021670 980522

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97943342 970916; WO 97US16458 970916

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 746782 961115

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU;
MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 6986

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200349	728

6049832

CLAIMS B	(German)	200349	663
CLAIMS B	(French)	200349	775
SPEC B	(English)	200349	5789
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			7955
Total word count - documents A + B			7955

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

10/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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4-13

File system interface to a database

Dateiensystemschnittstelle für eine Datenbank

Interface de système fichier pour une base de données

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Informix Software, Inc., (2200630), 4100 Bohannon Drive, Menlo Park,
California 94025, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Balabine, Igor V., 11063 Bel Aire Court, Cupertino, California 95014,
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Skier, John A., 5698 Tonopah Drive, San Jose, California 95123, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Burt, Roger James, Dr. et al (52154), IBM United Kingdom Limited
Intellectual Property Law Hursley Park, Winchester Hampshire SO21 2JN,
(GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 856803 A2 980805 (Basic)

EP 856803 A3 010110

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98300577 980127;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 792139 970131

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IE; IT; LI; NL; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 62

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 3

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

TEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
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CLAIMS A	(English)	9832	1131
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SPEC A	(English)	9832	5714
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Total word count - document A			6845
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Total word count - document B			0
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Total word count - documents A + B			6845
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INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION with a computer system by encoding a file handle with information that specifies a database object in a database. In response to a file system **request** issued by an **application**, the encoded file handle is transmitted and then decoded to identify the database object associated with the file system request. The encoding may be based...

...the NFS protocol. The encoded information may include information that corresponds to the issued file system request and which identifies an extension module, a database **table** and row, metadata, a **pointer** to a database **object**, or a combination thereof.

Advantages of the file system interface described here may include one or more of the following. Applications that rely on a...

10/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 348)

00885997

Method and system for recognition of pointers
Verfahren und System zur Erkennung von Zeigern
Methode et systeme de reconnaissance de pointeurs
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Zetts, John Mark, 6640 Kirby Court, Falls Church, Virginia 22043, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Davies, Simon Robert (75451), I B M UK Intellectual Property Department
Hursley Park, Winchester, Hampshire SO21 2JN, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 810514 A2 971203 (Basic)
EP 810514 A3 980916
EP 810514 B1 030305

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97303697 970529;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 660056 960531

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-003/033 ; G06F-009/44

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 97

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 10

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	199711W4	1350
CLAIMS B	(English)	200310	1010
CLAIMS B	(German)	200310	938
CLAIMS B	(French)	200310	1129
SPEC A	(English)	199711W4	9242
SPEC B	(English)	200310	9453
Total word count - document A			10594
Total word count - document B			12530
Total word count - documents A + B			23124

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-003/033 ...

... G06F-009/44

...SPECIFICATION to clean up and the routine ends at block 2880. If the table is not empty at decision block 2800, the process ID of the **application** being shut down is queried at block 2810. The number of valid entries is loaded at block 2820 and the table **pointer** is set to the first **entry** in **pointer table** 1400 at block 2830. A loop is then entered at decision block 2840 wherein each entry is tested to see if it is valid. If...

...the loop count is decremented at block 2865 and tested for zero 2870 at block. If not zero, there are still some valid entries in **pointer table** 1400 so the **table pointer** is incremented at block 2875 and the loop iterates back to decision block 2840. If a non-valid table entry is found at decision block 2840, the **entry** is ignored and the **table pointer** is incremented at block 2875 and again the loop iterates. Eventually, all valid entries are found and when the loop count goes to zero at block 2870, the loop exits and the routine ends at block 2880. Although **pointer table** 1400 is constructed to contain 250 entries, only a minimum number of entries are examined in most practical cases. Referring to Figure 24, there is...

...SPECIFICATION to clean up and the routine ends at block 2880. If the table is not empty at decision block 2800, the process ID of the **application** being shut down is queried at block 2810. The number of valid entries is loaded at block 2820 and the table **pointer** is set to the first **entry** in **pointer table** 1400 at block 2830. A loop is then

entered at decision block 2840 wherein each entry is tested to see if it is valid. If...

...the loop count is decremented at block 2865 and tested for zero 2870 at block. If not zero, there are still some valid entries in **pointer table 1400** so the **table - pointer** is incremented at block 2875 and the loop iterates back to decision block 2840. If a non-valid table entry is found at decision block 2840, the **entry** is ignored and the **table pointer** is incremented at block 2875 and again the loop iterates. Eventually, all valid entries are found and when the loop count goes to zero at block 2870, the loop exits and the routine ends at block 2880. Although **pointer table 1400** is constructed to contain 250 entries, only a minimum number of entries are examined in most practical cases. Referring to Figure 24, there is...

10/3,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00009847

Information processing system enabling access to different types of files and control method for the same

Informationsverarbeitungssystem zur Ermöglichen des Zugriffs auf verschiedene Typen von Dateien und Steuerungsverfahren

Système de traitement de l'information permettant l'accès à des fichiers de types différents et méthode de commande

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Hitachi, Ltd., (204141), 6, Kanda Surugadai 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, (JP), (Proprietor designated states: all)

HITACHI SOFTWARE ENGINEERING CO., LTD., (678782), 81, Onoecho 6-chome Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-Ken, (JP), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Ito, Hiromichi, I-305, Belle-Heim, 1393, Yabe-cho, Totsuka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

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Nakata, Yukio, 1864-10, Honmachida, Machida-shi, Tokyo, (JP)

Ito, Toshiya, 205, Hitachi-Zama-ryo, 3-5816-2, Iriya, Zama-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

Mori, Mitsuru, 205, Midori-Heights, 1-13-7, Sakae-cho, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 752672 A1 970108 (Basic)
EP 752672 B1 011121

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96110855 960704;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 95170019 950705

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 154

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200147	2648
CLAIMS B	(German)	200147	2101
CLAIMS B	(French)	200147	3176
SPEC B	(English)	200147	12562
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			20487
Total word count - documents A + B			20487

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION to the user connection table 1500 to set new values to the connection number 1503, the process number 1504, the socket number 1505 and the file handle table pointer 1506. In subsequent step 404, the process waits under a sleep state until it receives a log-out instruction from the log-in routine 22...

...When the file access demand is the close demand, not the file name, but the file handle number is delivered. In this case, the head pointer of the file handle table 1600 of the user concerned is obtained from the file handle table pointer 1506 of the user connection table 1500, and subsequently it is checked whether the corresponding file handle number 1604 exists in the file handle table 1600 which is indicated by the pointer. If the file is not a target file, the original vector is returned in step 560 to perform the original processing, thereafter returning to the caller of this...

10/3,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00651236

Method and system for searching a database utilizing a graphical user interface

Verfahren und System, um mit einer graphischen Benutzerschnittstelle in einer Datenbank zu suchen

Procede et dispositif pour chercher dans une base de donnees en utilisant une interface utilisateur graphique

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;IT;LI;NL;SE)

INVENTOR:

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Allan, Tate Bruce, 6308 Harrogate, Austin, Texas 78759, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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Intellectual Property Department Hursley Park, Winchester Hampshire
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CLASS NO, No, Kind, Date): EP 627691 A1 941207 (Basic)

CLASSIFICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94107108 940506;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 72626 930604

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/403

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 162

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF2	868
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF2	5752
Total word count - document A			6620
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6620

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/403

...SPECIFICATION it is easy to store pictorial data in a relational database. Many relational database managers store pictorial information into a file. Within the relational database table which contains a reference to the pictorial information, a pointer or offset into the file is stored within the relational database. This method can also be used to store additional types of multimedia data, such as sound information e.g...

...music compact disk.

As depicted in FIG. 6, a film archival system which when searched will display results in full motion video is an ideal application. Using the

query statement to select a list of frames and the graph window 401 to present the results, this solution can effectively be used to find clips

10/3,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00490639

A computerized system and process for managing a distributed database system.

Ein Computersystem und -prozess zur Verwaltung eines verteilten Datenbanksystems.

Systeme et processus informatises pour la gestion d'un systeme de banques de donnees distribuees.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Burnett, Colin J., 5/1 Ben Eden Street, Bondi Junction, Sydney, NSW 2022, (AU)

Haas, Garry L., 792 Enriquita Court, San Jose, California 95123, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Burt, Roger James, Dr. (52152), IBM United Kingdom Limited Intellectual Property Department Hursley Park, Winchester Hampshire SO21 2JN, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 592045 A1 940413 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93202828 931005;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 965947 921005

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/403

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 147

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF2	584
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF2	5899
Total word count - document A			6483
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6483

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/403

...CLAIMS SQL statement by a DBMS.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the object is a result of the object generation specification executed as a **program** by a CPU with a **requester** supplied qualifier value substituted for each qualifier identifier program parameter.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein the standardized format comprises a **pointer** to the requested **object** with an indicator of the size of the requested object.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein each unique object identifier is stored in a set of at least one **table** in association with at least one object **location**, an object generation specification for each object location, and a generation specification type.
8. The method of claim 7 further comprising the step of adding...

10/3,K/24 (Item 24 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00551263

Method and apparatus for accessing a relational database without exiting an object-oriented environment

Verfahren und Anordnung zum Zugriff auf eine relationelle Datenbank, ohne eine objektorientierte Umgebung verlassen zu müssen

Procéde et dispositif d'accès a une base de données relationnelles sans
devoir quitter un environnement orienté sur l'objet

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

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Cavendish, Cathy J., 7715 La Verdura Drive, Dallas, TX 75248, (US)
Sitze, Kevin L., 1625 Gladys Drive, No. 15, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001,
(US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 504085 A1 920916 (Basic)
EP 504085 B1 990623

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 92480017 920211;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 668001 910312

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 114

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9925	196
CLAIMS B	(German)	9925	192
CLAIMS B	(French)	9925	228
SPEC B	(English)	9925	3315
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			3931
Total word count - documents A + B			3931

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION in the art, multiple rows of the relational database may match a single query. Each row which matches the query corresponds to one data object. **Pointers** to the data objects are grouped into a collection, and **Table Object 63** returns a **pointer** to the collection to the Requestor Object 60. The collection can be, for example, an array or a linked list of pointers, with the collection...

...Table Object 63 executes a method, get Contents 64, that invokes Translator Object 66 and sends a message, "open Query", and passes a parameter or **pointer** to the **data object**.
Translator Object 66 executes a method, open **Query 74**, that sends an Application Program Interface ("API") call to open **Query** routine 68 along with the parameter or **pointer** to a **data object**, resulting in the open Query routine 68 setting up a structured query language data area ("SQLDA") and SQLDA pointers. The SQLDA is set up by...

...database 80 where to put data. Afterwards, the open Query routine 68 sends a message to Translator Object 66 that the SQLDA and the SQLDA **pointers** have been setup. This message is sent to **Table Object 63** and get Contents 64 sends a message, "fetch Query", to Translator Object 66. Translator Object 66 invokes a method, fetch Query 76, sending...

10/3,K/25 (Item 25 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00458300

Dynamic data storage system.

Dynamische Datenspeicheranordnung.

Systeme dynamique de memoire de données.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 446940 A2 910918 (Basic)
EP 446940 A3 920506

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91104010 910315;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9066152 900316

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-012/02

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 183

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	1024
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	7342
Total word count - document A			8366
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			8366

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-012/02

...SPECIFICATION without the cross reference or vacant space tables.

During operation when a user requests that the contents of a record 20 or a field be **obtained**, the **application program** 16 preferably provides a record identifier (ID) to the data storage and **retrieval program** 18. This **program** 18 uses the cross reference **table** 22 to determine the physical **location** of the desired record 20, obtains the record 20 and provides the record 20 to the application program 16. This record 20 can be provided...

...in two parts. The first part is a fixed size record header which includes the record ID, the size of the data field of the **record** and a **pointer** to a buffer which includes the data of the record and which is the second part of the record. The application program 16 then provides ...

10/3,K/49 (Item 10 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00797945 **Image available**

FAST INDEXING OF WEB OBJECTS

INDEXATION RAPIDE D'OBJETS WEB

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Parent: WO 200131512 A2-A3 20010503 (WO 0131512)

Application: WO 2000US41334 20001020 (PCT/WO US0041334)

Priority Application: US 99426443 19991025

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 5927

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... language that can easily
be handled by a computer because it is smaller in size.

Ordinarily, the hash key points to an entry in a **table**
likely to contain the **address location pointer** of the
desired **object** in a master memory file. Each reference
location in the **table** pointing to an object in the
master file is queried to determine if the object stored
in the master file matches the original object **request**.

one **application** requiring fast data **retrieval** is a
web server. Some web servers provide storage for
thousands of unique web pages, the bulk of which are
requested on a continuous basis...kernel
layer 202 of the cache server 200.

After processing the network protocol layers of an
object request message, a URL is converted and the
request is directed through **application** layer 203 to
file system 230 in kernel layer 202. The file system
230 then determines the location of requested object in
disk controller 240. In the preferred embodiment, this
involves looking up the target **object pointer address**
located in directory **table** 250 stored in RAM 260. if it
is determined that the requested object such as file is
found on the hard disk 240, the target...

10/3,K/58 (Item 19 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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0123328 **Image available**

DIRECT MEMORY ACCESS UNIT

UNITE D'ACCES MEMOIRE DIRECT

Inventor/Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

MATTHEIS Karl-Heinz,

ROHM Peter,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9914680 A1 19990325

Application: WO 98US18672 19980904 (PCT/WO US9818672)

Priority Application: US 97928558 19970912

Designated States: JP KR AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 5103

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-013/28**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... are set up in the system memory. Each element of a linked list is associated with one block of data and contains the number of **data** bytes, the **pointer** to that **data table**, and a **pointer** to the next list element. The last list element is a zero value for the number of bytes. This condition terminates the DIVIA transfer. The...

...such an operation is set up with a command, a pointer to the first element of the linked list in memory, a source or destination **pointer** (source **pointer** for **data** scattering, destination **pointer** for **data** gathering). The second command in the channel can be used to specify operations to be performed with the transferred data.

Instead of generating an interrupt request to the CPU when a channel **program** has ended, a **request** to another DMA channel can be generated.

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/Feb 11
 (c) 2004 The Gale Group
 File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2004/Feb 11
 (c) 2004 The Gale Group
 File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/Feb 11
 (c) 2004 The Gale Group
 File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Feb 11
 (c) 2004 The Gale Group
 File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
 File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2004/Feb 11
 (c)2004 The Gale Group
 File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2004/Feb 10
 (c) 2004 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
 File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/Feb 10
 (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
 File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2004/Feb W1
 (c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
 File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2004/Feb W1
 (c) 2004 IDG Communications
 File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2004/Feb 10
 (c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.
 File 369:New Scientist 1994-2004/Feb W1
 (c) 2004 Reed Business Information Ltd.

Set	Items	Description
S1	99179	(ADDRESS OR LOCATION) (5W) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD OR OBJECT OR ENTRY OR ITEM OR FILE)
S2	3406	POINTER(5N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD OR OBJECT OR ENTRY OR ITEM OR FILE)
S3	55048	REFERENCE(5N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD OR OBJECT OR ENTRY OR ITEM OR FILE)
S4	16003	TABLE(10N) (ADDRESS OR ADDRESSES OR LOCATION? ? OR POINTER? ?)
S5	168946	(APPLICATION OR PROGRAM? ? OR SOFTWARE) (10N) (POINTER OR ADDRESS OR LOCATION)
S6	274169	(APPLICATION OR PROGRAM? ? OR SOFTWARE) (5N) (RETRIEV? OR REQUEST? OR OBTAIN? OR FIND??? OR SEARCH??? OR QUERY??? OR QUERIE? ?)
S7	1328193	(RETRIEV? OR REQUEST? OR OBTAIN? OR FIND??? OR SEARCH??? OR QUERY??? OR QUERIE? ?) (5N) (DATA OR INFORMATION OR RECORD OR OBJECT OR ENTRY OR ITEM OR FILE)
S8	25	S6(50N)S1(50N)S4
S9	8	S6(50N)S2(50N)S4
S10	3	S6(50N)S3(50N)S4
S11	49	S6(100N)S1(100N)S4
S12	14	S6(100N)S2(100N)S4
S13	6	S6(100N)S3(100N)S4
S14	67	S11:S13
S15	52	RD (unique items)
S16	44	S15 NOT PD>19991117

16/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02190717 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20584567 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Linking enterprise business systems to the factory floor. (information driving business enterprises) (Product Information) (Technical)
Tennyc, Kenn S.
Howlett-Packard Journal, v49, n2, p62(12)
May, 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Technical ISSN: 0018-1153 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 5494 LINE COUNT: 00465

... the mapping engine requests that the source communication object provide the current data values at the method's configured source addresses. The source communication object **obtains** these values from the **software application**, translates the format of all fetched data values to a neutral format, and passes the result to the mapping engine as address-value pairs, with...

...value unchanged (and still expressed in the mapping engine's neutral format). To minimize the impact on performance, this lookup is implemented using a hash **table**.

The mapping engine sends the new list of **address**-value pairs to the destination communication object. The destination communication object converts the received values into the format required by the destination software application, and...

...to their data: the request-reply method and the spontaneous-message method.

In the request-reply method, the communication object sends a software application the **address** of a wanted **data** unit in a request and receives its current value in a reply. With this method the communication object controls the data transfer. It determines which unit of data to read and when to read it. Structured Query Language (SQL) and real-time databases are two examples of **software** applications that employ the **request**-reply method.

In the spontaneous-message method, communication objects receive data, usually as messages, from the software application whenever the application chooses to send it...

16/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02099467 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19681744 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
A dimensional modeling manifesto. (database modeling principles) (Technology Information)
Kimball, Ralph
DBMS, v10, n9, p58(5)
August, 1997
ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 4032 LINE COUNT: 00319

... in the data. This is immensely beneficial to transaction processing because transactions are made very simple and deterministic. The transaction of updating a customer's **address** may devolve to a single **record** lookup in a customer **address** master **table**. This lookup is controlled by a customer **address** key, which defines uniqueness of the customer **address** **record** and allows an indexed lookup that is extremely fast. It is safe to say that the success of transaction processing in relational databases is mostly...

...cannot navigate an ER model. There is no graphical user interface (GUI) that takes a general ER model and makes it usable by end users.

* **Software** cannot usefully **query** a general ER model. Cost-based

optimizers that attempt to do this are notorious for making the wrong choices, with disastrous consequences for performance.

Use...

16/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01793452 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16978699 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Understanding OLE: Microsoft's language-independent, binary standard for object sharing on desktops and across networks. (includes a related article on Microsoft's Nile data integration initiative) (Cover Story) (Tutorial)

North, Ken

DBMS, v8, n7, p50(7)

June, 1995

DOCUMENT TYPE: Cover Story Tutorial ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE:

ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 4043 LINE COUNT: 00346

... OLE, you must install a variety of Windows dynamic link libraries (DLLs), including COMPOBJ.DLL, the DLL that supports COM.

When you instantiate a component **object**, you receive a **pointer** to the **object**'s interface. OLE objects implement one or more interfaces that provide access to an object's member functions but not its data. Figure 2 (page...

...class or a collection of methods. Applications use OLE services by accessing the interfaces defined in Table 2 (page 60). By calling the interface, a **program** can **obtain** a **pointer** to a **table** that contains an entry for each function available through that interface. The table is a virtual **table** (vtable or VTBL) whose entries are themselves **pointers** to functions.

OLE supports dynamic binding, so you can determine at ...object implements an interface called IUnknown, which provides a standard member function called QueryInterface. Instead of resolving addresses and type information at link time, an **application** can **obtain** this information from QueryInterface at runtime.

All OLE interfaces are derivatives of IUnknown; therefore, every object interface supports QueryInterface. The notation for an OLE call...

16/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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16641831 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16641831 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

The primer. (CD-ROM recording) (CDs of Gold)

Hill, Jonathan

Windows Sources, v00000003, n4, p102(3)

April, 1995

ISSN: 1065-9641 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 1815 LINE COUNT: 00135

... varies by location.

CLV (constant linear velocity): A CLV disc spins at a variable rate; and has a variable number of bits per track.

TOC (**table** of contents): A **table** that stores file **location** information .

Playback

Sooner or later, you'll want to slip your disc into a CD-ROM drive and play it back. All current optical disc readers...the CLV format they use. Spiral encoding affects how the drive must locate the files, which in turn influences performance for applications such as data **retrieval** . When an **application** **requests** access to a file, the MSCDEX.EXE driver looks at the TOC and estimates the file's location. It also caches the locations of the...

16/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01711448 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16256197 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Raiders of the lost DLL. (dynamic link library) (includes related articles on top 10 utilities, guide to utilities, how to get utilities) (PC Tech: Utilities) (Column)
Boling, Douglas
PC Magazine, v13, n21, p367(5)
Mar 6, 1994
DOCUMENT TYPE: Column ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 4751 LINE COUNT: 00365

... is a program.
The last two offsets, 1Eh and 26h, contain the number of nonresident entries (called routines and stored in another module) and a **pointer** to the module reference **table**. This **table** contains a list of all the DLLs that the program or DLL may call after the program is loaded.
The table itself has an interesting...

...file with the following computation.
Offset of the New Executable header
+ Offset of start of the module
reference table
+ Total number of entries in the
reference table * 2
+ Index of **entry** in the **reference**
table

= Offset of string containing the
module name
This final value points to a "counted string," that is, an ASCII
string with the first byte...

...string is not zero-terminated.)
To sum up: To determine which DLLs a Windows program needs, you must first determine that it is a Windows **program** by **finding** the NE header and looking at the Target Operating System byte. Second, you must locate the module reference **table**. Finally, the **pointers** in the module reference **table** must be converted into offsets into the file so that the module names themselves can be read.
MATCHING DLLs WITH PROGRAMS
To work, FDDLLS must...

16/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01671920 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15074043 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
DLLs and module references in Windows. (dynamic link libraries) (includes related article on determining what DLLs are needed) (PC Tech: Tutor) (Column) (Tutorial)
Prosise, Jeff
PC Magazine, v13, n7, p299(4)
April 12, 1994
DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2552 LINE COUNT: 00189

... the structures referenced in the NE header is the module reference table, which identifies the modules (or DLLs) that the program requires. Each 2-byte **entry** in the module **reference table** specifies the offset of a module name in another table called the imported names table. In the

imported names table, a module name consists...

...is that you can determine what DLLs a program requires by inspecting the .EXE file. This is easier said than done, because the module reference **table** and imported names **table** appear at different **locations** in just about every executable file. The procedure for enumerating the module names embedded in an .EXE file are explained in the sidebar, "Determining the Required DLLs."

If you don't want to know about all the programming procedures involved but just want to **find** out what DLLs a Windows **program** requires, use the DEBUG script in Figure 3, which creates a utility named REQUIRES.COM. You can obtain this script from the Utilities/Tips Forum...

...you type in the script, you can omit the comments in the right margin--the text following the semicolons.) This utility reads a Windows .EXE file header, module **reference** table, and imported names table and makes a list of all the module names referenced. For example, typing
REQUIRES CLOCK.EXE
to list the modules...

16/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 275)
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01621308 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14396305 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Personal organizers plan workdays, track ideas. (short listing of hand-held computers on the market)
Raymond, John
Office, vi18, n2, p14(3)
August, 1993
ISSN: 0030-0128 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1490 LINE COUNT: 00115

... 0 provides an on-screen ruler for adjusting tabs or margins using a mouse or the keyboard. In Lotus Organizer, the notepad automatically creates a **table** of contents with each notepad entry.

Address books in a PIM program are set up as databases for personal and business contact information. In addition to storing phone, fax, and **address information**, entries can also have user-defined fields, and **address information** can be exported for mail merging. SideKick and other programs display **address information** on Rolodex-type card files which can be quickly accessed from a set of A to Z buttons on the screen.

SideKick's address book...

...15 frequently called phone numbers when the program is used with a modem. Because it uses the same file format of Borland's Paradox database **program**, users can perform **queries** or create reports based on the address book. Organizer 1.0, which also supports speed dialing, lets you filter the address book on specific criteria...

16/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 275)
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01616880 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14375030 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Acrobat, Replica, Common Ground: page turners for ad-hoc distribution.
(Adobe Systems Inc. Acrobat; No Hands Software Common Ground; Farallon Computing Replica electronic data distribution packages) (includes related articles on speed tests and file sizes, open PDF standard)
Seybold Report on Desktop Publishing, v8, n1, p3(24)
Sept 8, 1993
ISSN: 0889-9762 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 20067 LINE COUNT: 01524

... of an image is required for the construction. * Cross-reference table. What makes indirect objects possible is that at the very end of a

pdf file is a cross-reference table of objects. Through this table, a pdf reader application can quickly find all the data it needs to display any page. The table also makes it easy for different pages to share data. And as annotations are...

...pdf specifies that instead of replacing the old cross-ref table, a new table will be appended to the end of the file. The appended data also contain a pointer to the previous cross-ref table, so it is possible to trace back through all the earlier versions.

Extensibility. Version 1.0 of pdf is print-oriented: its data objects support...

16/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13777967 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Pentium extends 486 bus to 64 bits; higher frequencies, new features improve performance. (Intel Corp.'s Pentium microprocessor) (includes related article on the difference between the Pentium and 486 buses)
Case, Brian
Microprocessor Report, v7, n5, p10(5)
April 19, 1993
ISSN: 0899-9341 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 3484 LINE COUNT: 00260

... every cycle.
In burst cycles either cache-line fills or writebacks--Pentium supplies only the first address. For a cache line fill, Pentium supplies the address of the data requested by the program; for a write-back, the first address is the address of the first 64-bit word in the line. The other three addresses for the burst line fill or writeback are expected to be computed by external hardware according to Table 2, which shows the hex value of the low five address bits. For example, if a program requests a data word with the low five address bits equal to 0x08 and the data cache misses, Pentium supplies the first address, but external hardware must return the next three 64-bit words from addresses 0x00, 0x18, and 0x10 respectively. The patterns shown in Table 2 are the same as for the 486.

Table 3 lists the bus cycles that can be initiated by Pentium and how the bus signals...

16/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01527284 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12387804 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
A standard hardware cursor. (Technical)
Rickson, Joe
Electronic Design, v40, n13, p88(1)
June 25, 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Technical ISSN: 0013-4872 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 921 LINE COUNT: 00073

... offset in the overlay. The TSR and ROM versions of the VCI module are accessed through an INT 10h call.

The VCI standard specifies a table's location in the video-cursor module. This table contains VCI module identification, version number, the address of an OEM text-identification string, the address of a string of supported video modes, and several addresses that point to VCI module routines. The...

...driver initializes and communicates with the cursor module through the VCI interface. In the mouse-driver implementation, the VCI interface isn't directly accessible to programs outside the mouse driver. Applications

query the mouse driver for information about video-cursor support using INT 33h, an interrupt that's used for DOS mouse-driver program access. Two new mouse function calls acquire SVGA **information** . One returns a **pointer** to the VCI module **table** so a calling application can determine if VCI cursor support is available and which video modes are supported. The other function call lets the calling...

16/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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1 14275 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12226140 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Shared libraries for HP-UX. (Hewlett-Packard Co.'s Precision
Architecture-Reduced Instruction Set Computer shared library
implementation) (includes a related article on deferred binding,
relocation and initialization of shared library data) (Technical)
Coutant, Cary A.; Ruscetta, Michelle A.; Sabatella, Marc
Hewlett-Packard Journal, v43, n3, p46(8)
June, 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Technical ISSN: 0018-1153 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 6215 LINE COUNT: 00488

... 1 is accomplished by mapping the shared library file into memory. Step 2 requires the dynamic loader to examine the linkage tables for each module (**program** and shared libraries), **find** a definition for each unsatisfied reference, and set the entries for both the data and procedure linkage tables to the appropriate addresses. Step 3 is necessary because a shared library's **data** segment may contain a **pointer** variable that is supposed to be initialized to the address of a procedure or variable. Because these addresses are not known until the library is...
...time associated with programs that use shared libraries, we provide a mechanism called deferred binding. This allows the dynamic loader to initialize every procedure linkage **table** entry with the **address** of an entry point within the dynamic loader. When a shared library procedure is first called, the dynamic loader will be invoked instead, at which time it will resolve the reference, provide the actual **address** in the linkage **table** entry, and proceed with the call. This allows the cost of binding to be spread out more evenly over the total execution time of the...

16/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01516554 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12180068 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Bootting by the numbers: BOOTP. (internetworking using the UNIX Bootstrap
Protocol, or BOOTP) (Net Worth) (Column)
Baker, Steven
UNIX Review, v10, n6, p13(7)
June, 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Column ISSN: 0742-3136 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 3042 LINE COUNT: 00232

... created the necessary local configuration files on each PC, Mac, and UNIX workstation. Unfortunately, the IP addresses were only temporary until our official IP network **address** was issued by the Network **information** Center (NIC) . When the official IP address arrived, all these local files had to be changed. Given the pain and suffering in a small agency...

...exists at cake: ARP and RARP. The ARP sisters are designed to solve some of our network address resolution problems. ARP lets TCP/IP networking **software** efficiently **find** the physical hardware address of a network and from its logical IP address. Sister RARP provides a facility to find an IP (logical) address based...

...a diskless workstation at startup to find the IP address it should use. A RARP server somewhere on the local network must maintain a database (**table**) of physical hardware and assigned IP **addresses** for responding to RARP requests. RARP can also be used to assign IP addresses to Macs and PCs on a local network to simplify network...

16/3,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01433114 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 10580322 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The Paradox paradigm: before programming in PAL, you need to understand to Paradox model. (Paradox Application Language) (Speaking of Paradox) (column)
Ehrmann, Dan
DBMS, v4, n4, p24(3)
April, 1991
DOCUMENT TYPE: column ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2668 LINE COUNT: 00211

... In this, Paradox is much closer to a true relational database, which is also table oriented. For example, unlike Xbase, Paradox does not store a **record** number as a **pointer** to a row in a **table**. Instead, each row is identified by the value of its primary key.

The table processor is optimized to manipulate tables as relational sets. Built-in...

...specific kind of object, just like Paradox forms and reports. Much of the programming done in Paradox is to manipulate the objects built into the **program**, move around tables, fill in **query** images, switch forms, and output reports.

This is the second area of difference between Xbase and Paradox: In Xbase you spend far more time manipulating...

16/3,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01387688 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08839760 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Disk caching can greatly improve network file-server performance.
Myers, Ben; Gerber, Barry
PC Week, v7, n36, pS35(2)
Sept 10, 1990
ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1127 LINE COUNT: 00085

... be idle.

In such systems, the disk-caching algorithm may even read data from the disk based on its "prediction" of what data might be **requested** next by the **program** using the data. This can significant enhance data-access speeds.

Once data is in the disk cache, it is fed to the **requesting program** on demand, not at the slow mechanical speeds of the disk drive, but at the faster electronic speeds of RAM memory. A very fast hard...

...more sophisticated caching systems, information on the location of files on the disk may also be cached. With data from the disk's File Allocation **Table** (FAT) cached in RAM, the CPU can get file- **location data** without having to go to the disk itself, thus speeding disk access significantly.

As important as disk caching is to a PC's performance, it...

16/3,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 275)
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01378414 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09409231 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
HP-UX kernel communications modules for a card-based OSI protocol stack.
(the HP OSI Express card used by Hewlett-Packard's Manufacturing
Automation Protocol 3.0 products)
Scoredos, Eric C.; Scott, Kimberly K.; van Gaasbeck, Richard H.
Hewlett-Packard Journal, v41, n4, p40(10)
August, 1990
ISSN: 0018-1153 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 6682 LINE COUNT: 00529

... address is supplied to ULEPC calls through the option parameter
described earlier. One of the special option parameter routines is used to
insert the OSI **address** into the option parameter before making the call.

Table I

Upper Layer IPC Calls and Their Functions

ULIPC Call	Function
ulcreate	Create a call socket (communication endpoint)
ulconnect	Initiate connection establishment
ulcontrol	Perform various special functions on a socket or connection
uldest	Create a destination OSI address descriptor
ulrecv	Receive data on a connection or OSI connect request
ulrecvcn	Receive the connection indication for a call socket
ulselect	Determine the status of a socket
ulsend	Send...

...a specific layer. Ignoring implementation details, the basic sequence of events for creating a connection is:

- * The application initiates a connection by sending a connect **request** PDU to the remote **application** with which it wishes to make a connection.

- * The PDU arrives at the remote host and generates a connect indication event, which is processed by...

16/3,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 275)
FILE: (R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01370353 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08733422 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Speed LAN-address filtering with CAMs; when building network bridges,
content-addressable memories accelerate address matching and data-packet
transfers. (includes a related article on CAMs) (local area networks)
Wilnai, Dan; Amitai, Zwie
Electronic Design, v38, n8, p75(7)
April 26, 1990
ISSN: 0013-4872 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 3423 LINE COUNT: 00265

... are created by interconnecting multiple networks with bridges.
However, fast-moving data often slows down across the bridges because the
process of matching the destination **address** for the **data** often requires
many clock cycles.

In Ethernet systems, for instance, the bridge often compares a 48-bit
destination **address** with the **addresses** stored in an **address table**
that lists the network nodes on the other side of the bridge. If a matching
address is found, the packet is transferred to the other...

...as to whether to forward that message across the bridge, the faster the
data can move to the other network.

Today, most bridges employ smart **search** or hashing **software**
algorithms to **search** through the network- **address table**. For

time-critical applications, special hardware can be built to implement these search and hashing algorithms. Either way, the process is often too slow, often...

16/3,K/17 (Item 17 from file: 275)
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01360932 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08227894 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Accurate data retrieval aim of Bellcore interface. (Bell Communications Research) (product announcement)
Coursey, David
MIS Week, v11, n9, p23(1)
Feb 26, 1990
DOCUMENT TYPE: product announcement ISSN: 0199-8838 LANGUAGE:
ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 977 LINE COUNT: 00078

... document ("telephone company" might equal "Ma Bell," for example). User-created notes are automatically indexes, and bookmarks allow a user to return to a previous **location**.

"We take a word processing **file** and run it through a preprocessing **program** to add **retrieval** features. Users **retrieve** the document on a multiwindow display," Egan said.

A typical SuperBook display might have separate windows for a table of contents, a page of text...

...because there appeared to be no beginning or end to their document.

Book 'em

Lacking a physical book, in which users can easily tell their **location** in relation to other pages, the SuperBook **table** of contents window tracks users as they move from one section to another.

The table of contents itself appears in an outline form, with sections...

16/3,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 275)
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01345223 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08039696 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
DATAPLEX: an access to heterogeneous distributed databases.
Chung, Chin-Wan
Communications of the ACM, v33, n1, p70(11)
Jan, 1990
ISSN: 0001-0782 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 6880 LINE COUNT: 00556

... the following reasons:

- * The translation at the user location would require each DATAPLEX to store translators and the translation tables for shared database at all **locations**. Any change of the translation **table** to incorporate local data definition change would have to be propagated to all the locations.

- * The size of a non-relational database program is generally...

...prototype system allows users and applications to retrieve data from IMS and/or INGRES with a single SQL query from DEC/VMS such that the **location** of **data** is transparent to requestors. The unique features of the prototype system are as follows:

- (1) SQL queries to IMS
- (2) Distributed SQL queries to IMS and INGRES
- (3) Distributed SQL **queries** embedded in a C language **program**

The following data formats are supported for IMS and INGRES databases:

- * Characters
- * Text (variable length) fields with maximum 2000 bytes
- * Integers in 2 bytes or...

16/3,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01301612 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07240402 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Number crunching SBT-style: when you're dealing with numbers, there's
something to be said for accuracy and competency. (Software Review) (SBT
Accounting Library) (evaluation)
Streich, Mark
Data Based Advisor, v7, n4, p102(5)
April, 1989
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0740-5200 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2892 LINE COUNT: 00218

... There's a section with commonly asked questions and another one
that acts as a problem solving guide. I was usually able to find the
location of the information quickly using either the table of contents
or index.

The telephone support is free, but not toll-free. I've used the
support as a regular customer and found it...

16/3,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01293391 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07161340 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Protect your worksheets against disaster. (Software Review) (The Norton
Utilities, Rescue Plus) (includes related article on Spreadsheet Auditor,
a worksheet documentation program) (evaluation)
Marks, Howard
Lotus, v5, n4, p80(2)
April, 1989
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 8756-7334 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1741 LINE COUNT: 00127

... since you first saved it. When you update and resave a file,
there's often insufficient room to store the new data in the same location
as the existing file. In that case, DOS stores the new data wherever
else it can find room on the disk. DOS enters the location of the new
data, and notes its association with the existing file, in a special DOS
file known as the File Allocation Table. This table contains the
location of each part of each file on the disk.

As you repeatedly update your files and save more files to your disk,
files can become quite fragmented. A fragmented file is difficult to
recover because the recovery program has to search out each of those
scattered clusters of data. That is, it's difficult without these programs,
either of which will help you recover the file...

16/3,K/21 (Item 21 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01261230 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07123918 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Expanded memory for the HP Vectra ES personal computer. (includes related
articles on LIM Expanded Memory Specification 3.2 and 4.0 and on the
difference between expanded and extended memories) (technical)
Lum, Gary W.; Lau, Milton J.; Stelter, Wesley H.
Hewlett-Packard Journal, v39, n6, p57(7)
Dec, 1988
DOCUMENT TYPE: technical ISSN: 0018-1153 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 4041 LINE COUNT: 00314

... pointer to the first logical page are stored in the handle table. A handle representing an entry to the handle table is returned to the application .

2. **Request** the page frame address. There are always at least four consecutive 16K-byte page frame windows available for mapping in the 1M-byte address space save area of the handle table.

4. **Request** to map a page. The **application** will give the memory manager a handle, a logical page, and a physical page. From the handle and logical page, a physical **address** of the expanded memory page will be translated. The map **table** entry given by the physical page will be written with this physical address, thus completing the mapping.

5. At this time the application can now...

...page in the page table. The lookup table entries will then be cleared and adjusted for the deallocated pages. Each active handle will have its **pointer** to the first logical page **entry** adjusted to the lookup **table** . Other applications can then reuse the expanded memory pages returned to the pool.

Performance Data

The data collected on ES expanded memory card compatibility and...

16/3,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01254689 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07076027 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
.EXE files, OS-2 style. (technical)
Schmitt, David A.
PC Tech Journal, v6, n11, p76(13)
Nov, 1988
DOCUMENT TYPE: technical ISSN: 0738-0194 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 4779 LINE COUNT: 00356

... items, if any, are the symbols that are exported by name rather than ordinal number, plus the symbols exported in both ways.

The nonresident name **table** differs from the other tables in that its **location** is given in the header in terms of the offset from the start of the file, not from the OS/2 header. Recording this location...

...resident name table in memory so that references to the DLL function names can be resolved quickly. As described above, the table provides a cross- **reference** between named **entry** points and their ordinal numbers. Given a name from a calling **program** , the loader **searches** this table to find the entry point's ordinal position. The nonresident name table is not kept in memory--these function names are referenced by...

16/3,K/23 (Item 23 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01252602 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06845207 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
OS-2 workshop. (Application Development)
Mirecki, Ted
PC Tech Journal, v6, n8, p80(8)
Aug, 1988
ISSN: 0738-0194 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 4850 LINE COUNT: 00384

... a plain ASCII text file. MKMSGF converts such a text file into a .MSG file, placing an index by message number at its head.

An **application** **retrieves** a message by calling the DosGetMessage function and passing the message number, the name of a .MSG **file** , a **pointer** to a **table** of substitution strings, and the **address** of a **buffer** to receive the message text. Before placing the message into the

buffer, DosGetMessage scans the message text for placeholders, identified
as in...

16/3,K/24 (Item 24 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01178194 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 04617882 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Interfacing BASIC and assembler. (part 1) (column)
Winer, Ethan
PC Magazine, v5, n21, p289(7)
Dec 9, 1986
DOCUMENT TYPE: column ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1923 LINE COUNT: 00141

... introduce an extra step. The reason for this is that when you ask
BASIC for the VARPTR to a string, what it returns is the **address** of a
string descriptor. A descriptor is a 3-byte **table** containing information
about the string--that is, its length and **address**. Therefore, you must
skip over the length byte at PEEK(X) to find the **address** of the actual
string **data**. This address is stored in the 2 bytes at PEEK(X 1) and
PEEK(X 2). Observe, too, that memory addresses range from 0 to...

...4 dedicated interrupt for PrtSc, but many functions must use the same
software interrupt number. You can see how this works by examining the
GetDrive **program**, which **retrieves** the current default drive. DOS
contains a routine that does this, so all you have to do is call DOS
appropriately.

Most of the DOS...

16/3,K/25 (Item 1 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01289123 Supplier Number: 45482086 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
**WORLD'S MOST COMPREHENSIVE ONLINE BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE SERVICE UNVEILED BY
PROFOOUND, INC.**
News Release, pN/A
April 19, 1995
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 571

... of serious online business
research. We've combined the breadth and depth of the world's most
comprehensive business information database with intuitive Windows
access **software**, near-instantaneous **searching**
and rates any business
can afford."
To quickly pinpoint information online, Profound's proprietary
InfoSort technology enables this unique business information service
to simultaneously search...

...information
retrieved, InfoSort instantly scans millions of documents across
relevant publishers by standardizing search terms using a common
search language. InfoSort also provides a detailed **table** of contents
for each report that shows the precise **location** of the exact
information sought. This brings added value to online documents,
allowing users to easily jump to specific report sections.
"By offering an easy-to-use system for...

16/3,K/26 (Item 2 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)

(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01234007 Supplier Number: 44160475 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
XDB ANNOUNCES THE FIRST DRDA SERVER FOR THE DESKTOP
News Release, pN/A
Oct 12, 1993
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 703

... extend their services
to the LAN using tools that they are familiar with." The XDB-DRDA
Server does not require expensive, third-party proprietary
middleware. **Application** developers use standard SQL **requests**. End-
users use any front-end capable of making SQLCONNECT calls. An XDB-
Server database appears like any other entry in the DB2 location
tables...

... applications, can be bound to the XDB-DRDA Server. A
variety of connections are possible to support the performance
requirement (see Figure 1A & 1B).
The **location** of the **data**
becomes transparent to the application. Once
the data is moved using standard utilities, all that is required is
an update to the SYSLOCATION **table** and a bind to the DRDA server at
the new **location**, either an XDB-DRDA Server or a mainframe DRDA
Server. Changes to the application programs, VTAM, CICS, TSO, or
Security Software are not required. "The...

16/3,K/27 (Item 3 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01094394 Supplier Number: 40607502 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
CRC INTRODUCES FULL TEXT SEARCH SOFTWARE FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT
REGULATIONS.
News Release, pl
Dec 19, 1988
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 452

7680 Old Springhouse Road
McLean, VA 22102-4350
(703) 734-3300

December 19, 1988

CONTACT: Gerry A. Simone (703) 734-3300

CRC INTRODUCES FULL TEXT **SEARCH SOFTWARE** FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT
REGULATIONS.

FAIRFAX, VA -- CRC Systems, a company recently acquired by Network
Management Inc. (NMI), announces the introduction of a **software**
package that **searches** Federal procurement regulations and retrieves
the full text of relevant materials.

Called the Acquisition Regulation (ACQREG) TextSearch, the system is
an automated research tool that...

...information at their fingertips."

The ACQREG TextSearch system will search for any combination of
letters, words, or phrases and present the user with a complete **table**
of contents showing its **location** in any or all regulations. From the
index, the user can then select the most applicable parts of the

regulatory text for viewing. The systems' proprietary "context searcher" automatically adjusts for inconsistent wording in the regulations and provides the user with a comprehensive **pointer** to pertinent **information** .

According to Howard Frank, Chairman of NMI, "TextSearch assures our customers of having up-to-the-minute files of procurement regulations. And to keep them current, we supply low-cost quarterly updates."

TextSearch is the latest generation of full text **search software** developed by CRC for federal agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the General Services Administration, and the Department of Commerce.

Notes Marsha Hasson, CRC's...

16/3,K/28 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02833518 Supplier Number: 43811333 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Sonic Systems' The Diskless Macintosh
Network Computing, p56
May, 1993
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 1374

... considered viable for maintenance of boot volumes for homogeneity and security.

TDM works in the same fashion as many other diskless nodes. It starts by **requesting** its address through the BOOTP **program** , a standardized method of getting Internet Protocol (IP) and other information for a station. (For an in-depth discussion of this topic, see 'BOOTP and MacTCP: Auto-Assigning Mac IP Addresses,' November 15, 1992, page 146.) The IP **address** and other **information** are associated with the machine in a **table** via the hardware **address** of the Ethernet card.

All Ethernet cards have a unique Media Access Control (MAC) address burned into a ROM on the board. Along with the...

16/3,K/29 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01803234 Supplier Number: 42272539 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
CAM meets LAN routing needs
Electronic Engineering Times, p55
August 5, 1991
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 673

... Calif. -- Since the early days of local-area networks, message routing between nets has been a persistent problem. A bridge or gateway must read the **address information** in the header of each message, and decide whether the message should go on into another net or be blocked. But the only way to...

...decision is to compare the message's destination address against a list of addresses of the nodes on each net. If this is done in **software** , it means long, unpredictable list **searches** and a big memory to hold the messages that are stacking up, waiting for routing.

There are several approaches to speed the address search. You...

...time. Ideally, you can put the node addresses in a content-addressable

memory (CAM), so that in one access cycle you will know whether an **address** is in the **table** or not.

The trouble with the latter solution is that CAMs have been a little like the universal solvent--it's been a lot easier...

16/3,K/30 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01484686 Supplier Number: 41798083 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
SECURITY & SATURATION SOLUTIONS FOR GSM
Telephone Engineer & Management, p51
Jan 15, 1991
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 2332

... TMSI must be made of up to four bytes, its structure being dependent on local needs. Alcatel CIT chose to structure it into three fields: **data base reference**, **time reference** and restart indicator.

Data base reference field. When a VLR registers a new mobile subscriber, the application **program** in charge of data access **retrieves** from the HLR the subscription data and inserts it into RTDMS tables.

This program uses a hashed access with the IMSI as a key. RTDMS chooses a free **location** in the **table** for the related tuple and returns its physical **location**, called row identifier (row-id), to the application in order to enable faster further accesses. This row-id is stored in the **data base reference** field.

When the TMSI needs to be modified, this part remains unchanged in order to keep data at the same place in the base.

Time...

16/3,K/31 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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08900648 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18420731
Content-addressable memories add processing power to embedded systems.
(includes related articles)
Weldon, Tom
EDN, v41, n10, p137(10)
May 9, 1996
ISSN: 0012-7515 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 5107 LINE COUNT: 00424

... been unused for the longest period of time.

The controller places the block of data arriving from the disk into the cache starting at the **location** that the last **data** read indicates. The destination segment counter resets to its original three-segment configuration to keep the load of the current time stamp back into segment ...

...no mask, resets the destination segment counter to segment 1, and loads the next time stamp into the comparand to prepare for the next disk request.

RELATED ARTICLE: **APPLICATION : BRANCH TABLES AND RULE-BASED SYSTEMS**

You can use CAMs to quickly search through branch tables. Directly looking up a service routine's start **location** in a RAM-stored branch **table** is fast, as long as the table is small enough.

However, a directly indexed table may start to get large and sparse if wide spaces...

16/3,K/32 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07894205 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16951237 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The great debate: OLTP vs. RDBMS. (online transaction processing;
relational database management) (includes related article)
Peterson, David M.
Business Communications Review, v25, n4, p62(4)
April, 1995
ISSN: 0162-3885 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2706 LINE COUNT: 00235

... as Sybase's Powerbuilder are available to support this framework.
Lightweight RDBMS Transactional Capabilities
The RDBMS vendors have been expanding and refining their products to
address transaction processing [TABULAR DATA FOR TABLE 1 OMITTED]
shortcomings in the relational database model. Specifically, they have
added proprietary features that provide basic transaction processing
capabilities (see Table 1). For example...

16/3,K/33 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06209440 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13665446 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
CABDS 1 - ready, set, go! (computer-aided building-design system) (CABDS
Corner)
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning, v64, n10, p92(4)
Oct, 1992
ISSN: 0017-940X LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 1624 LINE COUNT: 00129

... to every designer and computer program continually. For example, a
firm name, typically used weather information, etc., will be available from
a permanent CABDS database **table**. When a project is started, information
such as name, **location**, utility **information**, etc., will be entered only
once. It will then automatically become a part of each computer program
when it is run and remain available to the designer upon **request**.

Design and analysis **programs** will **obtain** information from CAD
systems. These **programs** will complete their calculations, and the results
will be available for equipment selection programs to use. The equipment
selection programs will then feed information back...

16/3,K/34 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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03900660 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07176046 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Fourier technique lets microprocessors synthesize complex waveforms.
(Design Feature)
Schugel, Lee J.
EDN, v34, n6, p163(5)
March 16, 1989
ISSN: 0012-7515 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2631 LINE COUNT: 00201

... A table containing 256 entries is a convenient length to use when
the table increment is an 8-bit integer. It lets you add the **table**
increment to the 16-bit table pointer by using an 8-bit ADD instruction
without affecting the most significant byte of the pointer. By employing...

...boundary in the system's memory. By so doing, you can fix the upper byte
of the table's 16-bit address and add the **pointer** to the lower byte of
the **table**'s base **address** when accessing the data (Fig 3). Because the
lower byte of the **table**'s base **address** is 00H, you can perform the
addition with a logical OR statement, which executes more quickly than an
ADD statement.

Although you can use any...

...a binary multiple (512, 1024, etc). If you choose a table length of 1024 bytes (400H), it's easier to check for overflow when the **table** 's starting **address** is x000H or x800H than when it's x400H or xC00H. For example, if the starting **address** of a 1024-byte **table** is C000H, the last byte in the table is located at C3FFH. Adding a **table** increment of 1 to this last **address** causes the **table address** to increase to C400H. It's always a simple matter to clear the third bit in the upper byte of the **table pointer** in software to obtain the desired **address**, C000H. Essentially, it's faster to clear this bit on each addition than it is to check to see if an overflow occurred. In any...

16/3,K/35 (Item 5 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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03882450 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07102706 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
CRC software searches text of procurement regs. (CRC Systems Inc.'s
Acquisition Regulation Textsearch) (product announcement)
Taft, Darryl K.
Government Computer News, v8, n5, p57(1)
March 6, 1989
DOCUMENT TYPE: product announcement ISSN: 0738-4300 LANGUAGE:
ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 429 LINE COUNT: 00037

... agency supplements, said Marsha Hasson, vice president of CRC's Systems Sciences Group.

Textsearch represents the latest in a series of procurement and full-text **search software** CRC has developed for federal agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the General Services Administration and the Commerce Department.

Both GSA and NASA have used...

...Charles Riviere, CRC's president.

The Textsearch system will search for any combination of letters, words, or phrases and present the user with a complete **table** of contents showing its **location** in any or all regulations, Hasson said. From this index, the user then can select applicable parts for viewing.

The system includes a proprietary context searcher that adjusts automatically for inconsistent wording in the regulations and gives the user a comprehensive **pointer** to pertinent **information**.

"Textsearch assures our customers of having up-to-the-minute files of procurement regulations. And to keep them current, we supply los-cost quarterly updates...

16/3,K/36 (Item 6 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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03934 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 03742174 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Managing information in the automated factory.
Taylor, William A.
Machine Design, v57, p77(5)
April 25, 1985
ISSN: 0024-9114 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 3093 LINE COUNT: 00237

... is shared between programs that need the information, but application programs would still go through complicated steps to get information. Instead of issuing network commands, **programs** would retrieve information by issuing database commands. This process is easier, but the programs would still be expensive.

Also, DAP is a complex program. It...

...virtual memory with a 48-bit address space.

Each device's memory acts like ordinary memory, except that read

requests access data via the network. **Application** programs reference only needed information because the bus interface makes memory in any location appear to be part of the application program. The problem of...
...access. The device stores public information in its memory, managed by the network interface. The network interface transmits information when a request comes for that **address** space. When the processor requests **data** not in local memory, the interface sends the address over the network and stores the reply.

The low-order million bytes of factory memory stores an **address table**. When a machine enters the network, memory is searched for the first unoccupied slot, and the machine **address** is placed there. An **address server** manages this **table**, allowing automatic assignment of **addresses** and preventing the devices from switching the address.

The **address** server also maintains format **information** for each device. The records are similar to database schemes, and show how records are laid out in each device. If the data format changes, the information is updated.

When an **application** program starts, it **searches** for information **addresses** and stores them in pointers. The **program** **retrieves** the format records to decode data fields and accesses data by referencing them relative to the pointer.

Memory conflict is avoided by access rules. Each...

16/3,K/37 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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02398529 117542217

Client/server infrastructure: a case study in planning and conversion

de Vries, Wietze A.; Fleck, Robert A.

Industrial Management + Data Systems v97n6 PP: 222 1997

ISSN: 0263-5577 JRNL CODE: IDS

WORD COUNT: 5704

...TEXT: and determines what data are required. For data not available locally on the PC, PowerBuilder interacts with Open Client on the PC via an API (**application** **program** interface). The **request** is redirected over the token ring network to the HP Unix server. The OmniCONNECT module picks up the request and determines the **location** of the appropriate **data table**. The **table** may reside on the HP server, the VAX at the production facilities, or the mainframe at Corporate Headquarters. In our IDMS example, the data are...

16/3,K/38 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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02323671 86067822

Highly constrained multi-facility warehouse management system using a GIS platform

Johnston, David A; Taylor, G Don; Visweswaramurthy, Ganesh

Integrated Manufacturing Systems v10n4 PP: 221-232 1999

ISSN: 0957-6061 JRNL CODE: ING

WORD COUNT: 7209

...TEXT: reason, the next candidate warehouse is selected from the Whnum table. When a candidate warehouse is found in which all compatibility tests are passed, the **software** system attempts to **find** a specific location in which to store the incoming lot of material. To do this, the Warehouse file is needed. This file is depicted in Table III.

The Warehouse file is a three-dimensional table containing information regarding the layout and contents of each warehouse. The first level of the **Table** is a static layout layer that shows the **location** of aisles, beams, and storage lanes down to the pallet level. The second level is a dynamic layer linked to the current availability of storage space in each

storage lane and pallet location . The third layer contains information regarding the number of pallets stacked vertically in each pallet footprint location. The third level is used primarily for order picking, which will be discussed...

... unavailable for storage. For this reason, it is important to find lane locations whose available pallet footprints match the number of required pallet footprints. The software searches for contiguous storage lanes that would be utilized more than a default value of 75 percent (or any other user identified percentage) without using small...

16/3,K/39 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00937423 95-86815
From diagnostics to networks, and speed
Berenbon, Howard
CD-ROM Professional v7n6 PP: 79-89 Nov/Dec 1994
ISSN: 1049-0833 JRNL CODE: LDP
WORD COUNT: 4885

...TEXT: the SMARTDrive utility in DOS 6.0 and 6.2. Three types of caches are used: path table cache, directory cache, and data cache. Path table cache stores information about the name and location of directories, and directory cache stores file name and location . The third type, data cache, stores the contents of recently accessed disc files and selects expected data using its read-ahead routine.

Corel CD PowerPak, Version 1.0. \$99...

...K1Z 8R7; 613/728-3733; Fax 613/761-9176.

DriveCD

DriveCD, by Casa Blanca Works, has CD-ROM utilities for the Macintosh, including a caching program for speeding up data retrieval and an audio disc playback application . The cache functions use RAM to hold frequently requested data and through a read-ahead feature that monitors CD-ROM activity and predicts data requirements...

16/3,K/40 (Item 4 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00721227 93-70448
QFA enables fast file restore from 8 mm
Eccles, Andrew C
Computer Technology Review v13n6 PP: 68-69 May 1993
ISSN: 0278-9647 JRNL CODE: CTN
WORD COUNT: 1461

...TEXT: address is returned, the software directs the drive to return to the starting filemark address for that saveset, then advances directly to the absolute block address of the file in question. The complete process takes fewer than two minutes regardless of the file's location on tape.

To illustrate, if a given tape has is initiated from software . The software queries saveset location grid contained on the local hard drive. It reads the grid as in Table 1. (Table 1 omitted)

The software librarian function determines...

... to block number 4378. The drive uses its QFA feature to speed to that location. Once the block is found, the drive reads the file location grid

contained in the saveset journal (**Table 2**). (**Table 2** omitted)

When the drive returns the absolute block **address** for "mydata.txt," the software instructs the drive to reposition at the 734 filemark, then it scans forward to block number 1485. Restoring the file...

16/3,K/41 (Item 5 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00691143 93-40364
A distributed DBMS lesson
McGoveran, David
Network World v10n15 PP: S3-S7 Apr 12, 1993
ISSN: 0887-7661 JRNL CODE: NWW
WORD COUNT: 2921

...TEXT: the logical construct name needed to create a new table is **inserted** into an application, the distributed DBMS automatically selects a physical storage format and **location**, and builds any necessary indices to optimize access to the **table** if it has such information as available disk space, expected disk load profiles and how the data in the new table will be used.

A programmer should never have to refer to network resources explicitly in a distributed DBMS **application** just because the **application requests** data from a remote database. Rather, the application should simply send messages to the distributed DBMS, which knows where the data is located ... get to it. Thus, changes to the network will not require changes to application programs, only to entries in the distributed DBMS's data dictionary.

Location independence should be applied to **data** manipulation, data control, data definition and transaction management operations.

Current relational DBMS products may have a tough time meeting this objective because they frequently mix...

... instance, most relational DBMS vendors mix references to physical resources with the data definition language component of SQL, thus permitting users to specify the physical **location** of a **table** in a "Create **table**" statement.

Strict separation of logical and physical constructs through a good data dictionary will permit a relational DBMS to support many powerful features, including transparent...

16/3,K/42 (Item 6 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00561442 91-35797
Product Comparison: Nonprogrammable Databases
Petreley, Nicholas; Slovic, Linda
InfoWorld v13n28 PP: 55-70 Jul 15, 1991
ISSN: 0199-6649 JRNL CODE: IFW
WORD COUNT: 9621

...TEXT: query machine, but it has some nice capabilities. It handles querying much like other easy-to-use packages: You fill in the blanks of a **search** form, and the **program** tries to match records to your search criteria. You can also type in the search formula by hand. Both methods allow "sounds like" matches.

There are several other options; for instance, you can limit your search to a particular field (called an embedded search).

PC-File has a browse **table** for positioning the **record pointer** at the desired **location** , but you'll have to return to a data entry form to edit the data. (Version 6.0, due to ship by the time this...

16/3,K/43 (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01022114 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: WIN19940601S1845

In Search of the Perfect PIM

James E. Powell
WINDOWS MAGAZINE, 1994, n 506 , 264
PUBLICATION DATE: 940601
JOURNAL CODE: WIN LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Reviews

TEXT:

... your system's internal date. On-Schedule 1.1 It's easy to see why On-Schedule wins the WINDOWS Recommended seal. Here's a **program** that lets you enter, **find** and display information in every way imaginable. The primary screen is a spreadsheet (**table**) version of the **address** book that lists **data** in user-selectable columns; you can create and select multiple layouts. Click on any column to re-sort the data instantly. Or you can click...can look at your schedule in weekly or monthly chunks. On-Schedule's principal strength is its great ability to hook data together. From the **address** book **table** , select your contact's name to bring up that person's key data (name, address, title and so on), then click on the Links button...

16/3,K/44 (Item 2 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

00548361 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: NWC19930501S6725

Taking Stock of Automatic Inventory Software (Reviewed, Revealed, Revised)

Chris Chroniger, Shawn Cole and Carl Herling
NETWORK COMPUTING, 1993, n 405 , 28
PUBLICATION DATE: 930501
JOURNAL CODE: NWC LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Logging On
WORD COUNT: 14069

... considered viable for maintenance of boot volumes for homogeneity and security.

TDM works in the same fashion as many other diskless nodes. It starts by **requesting** its address through the BOOTP **program** , a standardized method of getting Internet Protocol (IP) and other information for a station. (For an in-depth discussion of this topic, see "BOOTP and MacTCP: Auto-Assigning Mac IP Addresses," November 15, 1992, page 146.) The IP **address** and other **information** are associated with the machine in a **table** via the hardware **address** of the Ethernet card.

All Ethernet cards have a unique Media Access Control (MAC) address burned into a ROM on the board. Along with the...

09/668995

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	1	5561785.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/09 08:34
2	38	fujita.as.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/01/29 09:03
3	18828	fujitsu.as.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/01/29 09:03
4	91	fujitsu.as. and kojima.in.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/01/29 09:04
5	26	fujitsu.as. and kojima.in. and switching	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/01/29 09:11
6	408	fujitsu.as. and (switching adj system\$1)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/01/29 09:12
7	0	fujitsu.as. and (switching adj system\$1) and lender	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/01/29 12:47
8	10	("4782463" "4912669" RE35110 "5572430" "4939689" "5418965" "5768375" "6009427" "6076105" "6192183").pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/01/29 12:52
9	10	("4084225" "4084226" "4084227" "4096568" "4388685" "4497031" "4576578" "4785397" "4791566" "4888683").pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/01/29 12:54
10	10	("4916639" "4926102" "4975872" "4984150" "5196846" "5233696" "5235701" "5295256" "5307494" "5324922").pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/01/29 12:57
11	10	("5475841" "5530853" "5544329" "5557744" "5594902" "5724577" "5742841" "5761665" "5784621" "5799314").pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/01/29 13:02
12	10	("5812871" "5841960" "5867655" "5892510" "5895491" "5897660" "5917898" "5924100" "5937406" "5938730").pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/01/29 15:25
13	3186	absolute adj address	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/29 15:27
14	29	(absolute adj address) and (707/1-4,10).ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/29 15:40
15	10	("4656314" "5065505" "5607985" "5798015" "5785793").pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/29 15:34
16	5	("4656314" "5065505" "5607985" "5798015" "5785793").pn.	USPAT	2004/01/29 15:34
17	32	(indirect adj address\$4) and (707/1-4,10).ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/29 16:04
18	1673	(direct adj address\$4) and application\$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 17:13
19	16290	(direct adj access\$4) and application\$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/29 16:05
20	365	(direct adj access\$4) near2' application\$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/29 16:05
21	332	((direct adj access\$4) near2 application\$1) and data	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/29 17:02

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
22	118	((direct adj access\$4) near2 application\$1) and (data\$5 near manag\$9)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/29 16:38
23	1164	kodera	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2004/01/29 16:39
24	31	kodera and database	USPAT; US-PGPUB; DERWENT	2004/01/29 16:39
25	1460	(direct adj access\$4) near2 data	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/29 17:02
26	16	((direct adj access\$4) near2 data) and (indirect adj address\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/29 17:09
27	2267	indirect adj address\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/29 17:09
28	3	(indirect adj address\$4) and ((isolate or insulate) near2 (chang\$5 or modif\$8))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/01/29 17:10
29	319	(research adj corporation adj technologies).as.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/02/02 08:09
30	6	(research adj corporation adj technologies).as. and halftone\$5	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/02/02 08:11
31	1	5110310.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/02/02 08:12
32	1	5111310.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/02/02 10:02
33	330	(direct adj access) near2 application\$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/02/02 10:07
34	123	((direct adj access) near2 application\$1) with data\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 13:17
35	762	database with record\$2 with pointer\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 13:19
36	687	database with record\$2 with pointer\$2 and application\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 13:20
37	21	database with record\$2 with pointer\$2 with application\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 15:11
38	2	5889896.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 15:47
39	9	application adj data adj pointer	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 15:51
40	7	(data adj pointer) with (direct\$3 adj access\$3)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 15:54

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
41	76	(database and address\$2) with (direct\$3 adj access\$3)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 15:55
42	18	("5438614" "5678006" "5740368" "5764955" "5778377" "5793646" "5951649" "6009431" "6018567" "6044407" "6055243" "6058431" "6068661" "6076107" "6104868" "6122639" "6226679" "6263366").PN.	USPAT	2004/02/02 16:13
43	8190	(direct\$3 adj address\$4) and application\$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 17:24
44	214	(direct\$3 adj address\$4) with application\$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 17:25
45	2467	(direct\$3 adj (address\$4 or access\$4)) with application\$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 17:25
46	32	(direct\$3 adj (address\$4 or access\$4)) with (application\$1 and pointer\$1)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 17:27
47	915	(direct\$3 adj (address\$4 or access\$4)) with (application\$1 and (data or record))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 17:27
48	157	(direct\$3 adj (address\$4 or access\$4)) near2 (application\$1 and (data or record))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/02 17:27
49	1	6049832.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/02/17 12:05
50	1	jp10275082	JPO; DERWENT	2004/02/17 12:05
51	1	jp10020613	JPO; DERWENT	2004/02/17 12:13
52	2	6304912.pn.	JPO; DERWENT	2004/02/17 12:15
53	1	6304912.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/02/17 12:19
54	0	jp9490402	JPO; DERWENT	2004/02/17 12:19
55	0	jp7295814	JPO; DERWENT	2004/02/17 12:19
56	0	jp7295814A	JPO; DERWENT	2004/02/17 12:19
57	0	jp7295814\$5	JPO; DERWENT	2004/02/17 12:19
58	0	predetermined adj data adj pointer adj table	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/02/17 12:24
59	1	predetermined adj data adj pointer adj table	JPO; DERWENT	2004/02/17 12:24

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
60	0	(US RE35110 E US "6643648" B1 US "6581060" B1 US "6519635" B1 US "6510164" B1 US "6477612" B1 US "6457021" B1 US "6449623" B1 US "6374264" B1 US "6360220" B1 US "6304912" B1 US "6199203" B1 US "6199068" B1 US "6154878" A US "6088659" A US "5895491" A US "5887151" A US "5873097" A US "5806058" A US "5799314" A US "5761696" A US "5751979" A US "5561785" A US "5459717" A US "20020133504" A1 US "20020091718" A1 US "20020091702" A1 JP "2001005704" A JP "10275082" A JP "07295814" A) .pn. and (record with ("in use"))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/08 16:53
61	267	unix and bach	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/08 16:54
62	137	(unix and bach) and (delet\$3)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/08 16:54
63	137	(unix and bach) and (delet\$3) and (use or used or free or freed)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/08 16:55
64	94	(unix and bach) and (delet\$3) and (use or used or free or freed) AND (POINTER\$1)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/08 16:56
65	17	(unix and bach) and ((delet\$3) with (use or used or free or freed)) AND (POINTER\$1)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/08 16:56
66	1	6029160.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/09 10:44
67	16	("4354269" "4587628" "4817050" "4868733" "5095420" "5237661" "5241648" "5272625" "5317739" "5321832" "5331673" "5355477" "5361203" "5390328" "5522066"	USPAT	2004/03/09 10:02
68	14	6029160.URPN.	USPAT	2004/03/09 10:10
69	911	707/1-204.ccls. and (delet\$4 with (relocat\$4 or mov\$3))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/09 11:04
70	904	707/1-204.ccls. and (delet\$4 with (relocat\$4 or mov\$3)) and (pointer\$1 or address\$2 or reference\$1)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/09 11:06
71	375	707/1-204.ccls. and (delet\$4 with (relocat\$4 or mov\$3)) and (pointer\$1 or address\$2 or reference\$1) and (wait\$1 or delay\$2 or suspend\$1 or halt\$1)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/09 11:07
72	377	707/1-204.ccls. and (delet\$4 with (relocat\$4 or mov\$3)) and (pointer\$1 or address\$2 or reference\$1) and (wait\$1 or delay\$2 or suspend\$1 or halt\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/09 11:07
73	388	707/1-204.ccls. and (delet\$4 with (relocat\$4 or mov\$3)) and (pointer\$1 or address\$2 or reference\$1) and (wait\$1 or delay\$2 or suspend\$2 or halt\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/09 11:07

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
74	899	707/1-204.ccls. and (delet\$4 with (relocat\$4 or mov\$3)) and (pointer\$1 or address\$2 or reference\$1) and ((wait\$1 or delay\$2 or suspend\$2 or halt\$2) with relocat\$4 or mov\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/09 11:08
75	24	707/1-204.ccls. and (delet\$4 with (relocat\$4 or mov\$3)) and (pointer\$1 or address\$2 or reference\$1) and ((wait\$1 or delay\$2 or suspend\$2 or halt\$2) with (relocat\$4 or mov\$4))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/09 11:24
76	354	707/1-204.ccls. and referential adj integrity	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/09 11:24
77	80	707/1-204.ccls. and (referential adj integrity) with (delet\$4 or (relocat\$4 or mov\$4))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/09 11:25
78	1	5819292.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/11 09:37
79	852	(file adj system) and relocat\$5	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/11 09:37
80	137	(file adj system) and (file near2 relocat\$5)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/11 10:01
81	13	("4037205" "4390945" "4742447" "4761737" "4771375" "4821185" "4833604" "4907151" "4959771" "5021946" "5276867" "5287504" "5398142").PN.	USPAT	2004/03/11 09:52
82	97	(file adj system) and (file near2 relocat\$5) and (wait\$3 or suspend\$3 or delay\$3 or halt\$3)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/11 10:02
83	3	(file adj system) and ((file near2 relocat\$5) same (wait\$3 or suspend\$3 or delay\$3 or halt\$3))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/11 10:04
84	5	(file adj system) and (file near2 relocat\$5) same lock\$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/11 10:07
85	1	5,502,836.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/11 10:47
86	1	6,549,888.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/11 11:03
87	1815	(garbage adj collection) and (use\$1)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/11 11:03
88	1722	(garbage adj collection) and reference\$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/11 11:04
89	526	(garbage adj collection) and reference\$1 and 707/\$.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/11 11:05
90	0	(garbage adj collection) and reference\$1 and 707/\$.ccls. and @pd <2002	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/11 11:05
91	259	(garbage adj collection) and reference\$1 and 707/\$.ccls. and @pd <20020101	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/11 11:07
92	0	(garbage adj collection) and reference\$1 and (detect\$3 near2 lost) and 707/\$.ccls. and @pd <20020101	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2004/03/11 11:07